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CAPITAL TO OBSERVE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF MANCHOU EMPIRE

4-Day Celebrations Planned From September 15—Program Decided

NOTABLES TO BE PRESENT

H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu Will Honor Commemoration Ceremony With Presence

To celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, various functions will be held here during the period of four days beginning September 15 under the sponsorship of the Manchoukuoan Embassy in Japan and the Association for the Celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo organized here, reports Domei.

The program for the four-day period follows:

A celebration at the Manchoukuoan Embassy from 8:30 a.m. September 15.

Commemoration ceremony under the sponsorship of the Tenth Anniversary Celebration Association from 10 a.m. at the Hibiya Music Hall.

His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu will graciously honor the ceremony by his presence. Over 10,000 persons including Premier General Hideki Tojo, Li Shao-keng, the Manchoukuoan Ambassador, and Cabinet members will attend the meeting.

Luncheon with Ambassador Li as host at the Imperial Hotel. His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu will be present at the function as well as over 350 guests including former Premiers, and other dignitaries.

There will be a mass meeting of Manchoukuoan nationals under the auspices of the Manchoukuoan Embassy at the Nippon Seinenkan Hall, with about 1,600 Manchoukuoan residents attending, on September 16.

Ambassador Li and his staff will visit in the forenoon of September 18 the Yasukuni Shrine and the Meiji Shrine.

A Manchurian Incident Commemoration Meeting will be held from six p.m. September 18, under the joint sponsorship of the Asahi, Nichi Nichi, Yomiuri-Hochi and the Domei News Agency at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda-ku.

Manchoukuoan Consulate-General in Osaka, Keijo, Moji, Niigata and Hakodate, and the Consulate in Shin Gishu, Chosen, will hold ceremonies, luncheons, dinners, and lecture meetings from September 15 till September 18.

MORE FILIPINO PRISONERS TO BE FREED BY JAPANESE

Affects Certain Areas Except Mindoro, Samar, Leyte, Negros, Panay, Palawan, Sulu

Domei

MANILA, September 10.—As another concrete evidence of the kindness and generosity of the Japanese Military Administration toward the Filipino war prisoners, the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines announced today that the scope of the special release of Filipino war prisoners, which is now being undertaken in certain areas in the Philippines, will be further extended to all the islands with the exception of Mindoro, Samar, Leyte, Negros, Panay, Palawan and Sulu Islands.

It is recalled that the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines has been releasing Filipino war prisoners who are members of families residing in various districts where peace and order have been fully restored and those belonging to families cooperating with the strategic and other activities of the Japanese Military Administration, as well as those who completed the full course of re-education which is being given by the Japanese authorities for the benefit of Filipino war prisoners.

Inspects Kowloon Factories

Domei

HONGKONG, September 11.—Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, this morning inspected leading factories within the Kowloon industrial zone.

Impressive Ceremony Conducted in Shonan For British War Dead

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 11.—The unveiling ceremony of the memorial monument for the British soldiers who lost their lives in the Malay campaign in the siege of Singapore was held here today from 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The ceremony was held in the presence of Colonel Mack Ken, several British officers representing British prisoners in Singapore and representatives of the Japanese military authorities. An unveiling address was made by Colonel Ken, who later placed a wreath presented by the military authorities on the front of the two meters' high crypt.

JAPANESE CLEAN UP CHUNGKING TROOPS

Conduct Campaign in Central, Western, Southern Hopei Sectors

746 ENEMY FORCES KILLED

Many War Trophies Taken—Kwangsi Province Purges Corrupted Officials

Domei

SHINMEN, September 11.—In mopping-up operations in central, western and southern parts of Hopei Province, Japanese Imperial Forces killed 746 of the enemy forces and took 760 prisoners, it was revealed here today.

During the engagements, the Japanese Forces seized 462 rifles, 238 revolvers, 2,417 hand-grenades and 1,647 military uniforms.

Chiang to Conduct Purge

Domei

CANTON, September 11.—A large-scale movement to purge the corruption which has permeated official quarters under the Chungking regime was started recently in Kwangsi Province, resulting in wholesale arrests of many officials, a dispatch from Chungking today reported.

As the result of the move, it was revealed 20 officials were rounded up, and 11 were accorded disciplinary punishment, three were dismissed and six were suspended from their offices.

Farmers Oppose Chiang

Domei

CANTON, September 11.—The Chungking regime is meeting stubborn opposition from farmers in connection with its program for compulsory purchase of rice for military use, which is being conducted parallel with efforts to collect land tax in kind, according to Chungking information received here today.

A refugee who recently arrived here from unoccupied China reported that in the districts of Fungshun, Keyang, Jaoping, Hsingning, Wuhua and Chiaoling to the east of Canton Province, nearly 300,000 bushels of rice were bought up recently depriving the farmers of their own food, and farmers were crowding the police station at Sungkou demanding the return of the rice.

INDO-CHINA TO ESTABLISH SUPREME COURT IN SAIGON

Setup Corresponds to That in Paris to Simplify Legal Steps of Appeal

Domei

SAIGON, September 11.—A Supreme Court corresponding to that in Paris will be established in Saigon to simplify the steps of appeal, it was announced today by the Government-General of French Indo-China.

Previously, persons dissatisfied with the decision reached at the court of appeal in Saigon have had to appeal to the Supreme Court of Paris, necessitating various complicated legal procedures, it is recalled in this connection.

The Supreme Court at Saigon is scheduled to be held once in three months.

Axis Nationals Reach Lisbon

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The Spanish exchange vessel, Cabo de Buena Esperanza, arrived here this evening with about 200 German and Italian diplomats and nationals on board.

ENGLAND ANNOUNCES MADAGASCAR FORAY EXTRAORDINARY ACT

War Office Says Attack Made To Prevent Axis Using Island

MIGHT RESUME ATTACK

Adds That Britain Does Not Harbor Any Territorial Ambitions

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—In an explanation of the British attack on the western coast of Madagascar, the British War Office today announced that the offensive was conducted as an extraordinary measure to prevent the Axis Powers from utilizing the Island's ports as military bases, according to a Reuters dispatch from London.

In accordance with the Government's decision, British forces on Thursday morning launched operations, the announcement said, claiming, however, that the British Government does not harbor any territorial ambitions.

The British Government, the communique added, was forced to take military measures as the Vichy Government failed to take necessary steps to prevent the possibility of the Island's facilities being used by the Axis.

To Continue Operations

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—"The Governments of the United States and Britain are agreed that further military operations shall be launched on Madagascar, if necessary," the U.S. State Department announced today, according to a Reuters cable from Washington.

Invasion Is Denounced

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

VICHY, September 10.—In connection with the unlawful British attack on the western coast of Madagascar at dawn on Thursday, the French Government made the following announcement the same day:

"After the de Gaullists failed in their attempted landing at a port 15 kilometers north of Majunga in Madagascar on September 8, British forces this morning carried out unlawful attacks on western Madagascar ports. These attacks are the same in nature as the British invasion of Diego Suarez some time ago.

"Powerful British squadrons launched offensive on Majunga, an important port on the western coast of Madagascar; Ambaja, 200 kilometers south of Diego Suarez; and Morondava, 550 kilometers south of Majunga.

"As many as 18 British warships participated in the Majunga attack alone.

"British air forces penetrated at least 150 kilometers deep into Madagascar.

"The French people are irrepressively indignant over these unlawful British attacks. To the forces in charge of the defense of Madagascar who are fighting for the honor and interests of France under unfavorable conditions the French people offer their hearty thanks and encouragement."

Forces About Equal

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 10.—A British squadron at dawn on Thursday attacked the Majunga, Ambaja and Morondava ports in Madagascar, according to a Vichy report received here.

Fighting is going on between the French forces and the British invaders.

The British warships and transports used in the Majunga invasion are reportedly about equal to the force with which Diego Suarez was defended.

Majunga is on the western coast of Madagascar, while Ambaja lies 200 kilometers south of Diego Suarez and Morondava 550 kilometers east of Majunga.

Mission to Visit Chungking

Domei

CANTON, September 11.—The Chungking Foreign Ministry yesterday announced that a British friendship mission representing the British Parliament will visit Chungking in the near future, according to Chungking dispatches.

Triumvirate Meet in Moscow

The above photo taken from the Pravda dated August 18 shows the genial atmopshere that prevailed during the conference held at the Kremlin from August 12 for four days discussing the current war situation. From left to right, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Soviet Premier Josef Stalin and President Roosevelt's special envoy, William A. Harriman. Churchill is in a flier's uniform after just getting to the Kremlin.

IRAN PATRIOTS START ANTI-BRITISH REVOLT

Heavy Damage Inflicted on English Troops in Kurdistan District

ARMED WITH MACHINE-GUNS

Civilians Back Insurgents Making Resistance From Mountainous Area

Domei

ROME, September 10.—An anti-British revolt composed of several thousand Iranian patriots again occurred in the Kurdistan district, recently, inflicting heavy damage on British troops, according to a dispatch received here from Ankara.

The Iranian anti-British campaigners took possession of a large number of rifles and machine-guns, and although British mobile forces were dispatched to the scene, the Iranians managed to get away with their booty.

Civilians are reportedly supporting the insurgents who are still continuing resistance against the British forces from a mountainous sector.

Iran Starts Mobilization

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 10.—Confronted with tense war situation, the authorities in Iran have begun partial mobilization and have promulgated a new law forbidding citizens over the age of 20 years from leaving the country without permission, according to a Teheran report received here today.

Meanwhile, it is understood that transfer of some Iranian regiments toward the direction of the Caucasus border is causing great indignation among the Iranian people in view of the Anglo-Soviet-Iranian treaty signed on January 31.

The treaty provides the Iranian army will not take any hostile action toward a third country.

EVACUEES TO AID ARMY

Former Japanese Residents in South to Work in Malaya

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 10.—To assist the Japanese Military Administration in the construction activities, a group of 190 members of the Malayan Association, which was organized in Tokyo in February this year by Japanese evacuees from Singapore and Malaya, has arrived.

The association members, who were long residents in Singapore and Malaya and are well acquainted with things in the Southern Regions will be allotted in the near future to various departments of the Japanese Military Administration in the former British colony.

Shigemitsu in Shanghai

Domei

NANKING, September 11.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, left for Shanghai this afternoon on an inspection tour of the model peace zones in Shanghai and Taihu districts.

Taking Over of Martinique Island By U.S. Seen in Stopping Axis Push

One Way to Prevent French Colony From Being Used as Submarine Base—Treaty Reportedly Signed With Authorities by Washington

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—Commenting on the military control of the United States over French Martinique Island, in parallel with the recent British attack on Madagascar Island, the Daily Sketch today declared that by taking over the control of the island, the United States aims to prevent the Axis Powers from using the French colony as a submarine base, an unconfirmed report from London reported today.

The British paper, according to the report, said that the United States authorities succeeded in concluding a treaty with the French authorities on Martinique Island, thereby virtually securing miliatry control over the island.

It was recalled, the report pointed out, that at the time of the British assault on Madagascar Island in May, the American Government sent Admiral John Hoover, Commander-in-Chief of the American Fleet in the Caribbean Sea, to open negotiations with the Governor of the French West Indies at Martinique Island.

The American ambition to seize Martinique Island was temporarily frustrated by the stern protest issued by the Vichy Government against the negotiations at the island.

RITES ARE PLANNED FOR GENERAL NOGI

Nation Everywhere to Remember September 13, Day Of Hero's Death

It is just 30 years this Sunday, September 13, since General Count Maresuke Nogi, one of the best known heroes of the Russo-Japanese War, committed hara-kiri together with his wife to follow the Emperor Meiji to the grave. Many plans are being reported from all parts of the country to commemorate the day General Nogi died.

At the national school in Nakanomachi, Hinoki-cho, Akasaka-ku, one room will be named after the General whose spirit is peacefully resting at the Nogi Shrine located close to the school.

As now arranged, this "Nogi Room" will have many relics of the late hero, which are being donated by the interested people. The school, prior to the establishment of the room, will hold an exhibition of these relics for two days beginning Sunday, September 13.

Just in this connection, one episode was revealed casually by the donator of a gold watch to the room, who said that the watch was given by the late General to the former's late father, Lieutenant-General Keikuro Muta.

The late Lieutenant-General Muta, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi, was one of the staff officers under General Nogi during the Russo-Japanese War.

General Nogi, on his triumphant return from the war, was received in audience by the Emperor Meiji, when the Emperor graciously presented the General an envelope of money. The General was deeply moved with the Imperial consideration and decided to distribute the grant among the soldiers who served in his Army at the front.

Officers Refuse Politely

Immediately after the Imperial grant, therefore, the General told his adjutant to see that the Imperial gift would be properly shared among some officers.

This generous will of the late General was politely opposed by the high officers under him, including the late Lieutenant-General Muta.

(Continued on Page 2)

FILIPINOS NOW READY FOR CULTURAL WORK

Principles of Campaign Explained by Supreme Adviser Marquis Tokugawa

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

MANILA, September 12.—The fundamental principles for the cultural reconstruction of the Philippines were explained by Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, Supreme Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, at a conference held Friday at the Manila Hotel, under the sponsorship of the Army Press Section.

The conference called "The New Philippines Cultural Construction Meeting," was attended by Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, Mr. Wachi of the Japanese Military Administration, Mr. Katsuya, chief of the Press Section and famous men of letters who are currently connected with the local Press Service, such as Kiyoshi Miki, Ashihei Hino, Shiro Ozaki, Yojiro Ishizaka, Hiroshi Ueda and Tatsuo Teramoto. Among the representatives of the Philippines were Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission; Benigno S. Aquino, chief of the Department of Interior of the Philippine Central Administrative Organ; Jose P. Laurel, chief of the Justice Department; Claro M. Recto, chief of the Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare; Quintin Paredes, chief of the Department of Public Works and Communications, Bienvenido M. Gonzales, president of the Philippines University; the President of the Philippines Women's University and newspapermen.

In a speech delivered at the beginning of the meeting, Marquis Tokugawa clarified the basic principles for the cultural construction of the Philippines. His address deeply moved the attendants, who realized that the Philippines, where normalcy has been restored and production of various materials is steadily going on, has reached the stage of cultural activities.

Mr. Vargas and Mr. Recto, in their addresses, declared that a way has been paved for the New Cultural Campaign of the Philippines.

Tokyo Party to Give Present of 'Bonkei' To Manchou Emperor

Domei

HSINKING, September 11.—Viscount Toshinari Mori, vice-chairman of the Tokyo Municipal Council, accompanied by members of his suite, arrived here last night from Tokyo to present a "bonkei" (miniature landscape laid out on a tray) to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. The gift will be presented in behalf of the Tokyo Municipality.

CHURCHILL CONCEALS BAD INDIAN CONDITION

Declaims Before House of Commons Situation Taking Turn for Better

TO MAINTAIN STATUS QUO

Reveals Oppression to Continue And Freedom to Be Rejected

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—Declaring that the situation in India was improving, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill before the House of Commons today tried to hide the true condition from the British public, according to a report from London.

Furthermore, he revealed the British intention of continuing to oppress the Indians and rejecting by force the demand for independence.

"The dead have reached 400 to 500 since the outbreak of the uprising, and a large reinforcement of troops have reached India," Churchill said. "The present military strength in India is greater than at any other time when the British-Indian situation was strained."

Churchill also stated that the Indian National Congress Party was not representing many Indians, and denied that the National Congress Party is the greatest force in India today.

Nehru's Daughter Arrested

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, September 11.—Indila Nehru, daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was arrested together with her husband, it is reported by radio from New Delhi today.

NEW REGULATIONS IN FORCE FOR U.S. AUTOMOBILE USERS

Speed Limit 35 Miles Per Hour—Annual Mileage, Gas Ration Cut

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 10.—New regulations for automobile users were established on the basis of recommendations made today to President Roosevelt by the Rubber Investigation Committee headed by Bernard Baruch, according to a Washington report.

No speed above 35 miles an hour will be permitted for automobiles and trucks and the average annual mileage which is now estimated at 6,700 will be reduced to 5,000. A new rationing system for gasoline will be devised on the basis of the 5,000 miles per year limit.

A compulsory periodical tire inspection will be instituted and a voluntary tire conservation program will be put into effect until the gasoline rationing can be established.

U.S. Buys Guatemala Rubber

Domei

VICHY, September 10.—The United States Government signed an agreement today with the Guatemala Government covering purchase by the American Government of the raw rubber produce of entire Guatemala, exclusive of the domestic consumption, a Havas dispatch reaching here today from Washington disclosed.

China Forms Trade Guilds

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 11.—In addition to the 13 cities, including Nanking and Shanghai which had been ordered to establish trade guilds, the Ministry of Industry has also ordered such organizations to be formed at other business centers in all provinces.

AXIS TROOPS FORCE REDS IN STALINGRAD TO FLEE 5 POSITIONS

Additional Units Reach Inner Defense to Prepare for Final Assault

MORE ATTACKERS ARRIVE

Fresh Italo-German Divisions Increase Pressure on Besieged City

Domei

LISBON, September 11.—In bitter fighting within the last 48 hours, the defending Soviet troops were forced to retreat from five positions on the outskirts of Stalingrad, a Reuters dispatch from Moscow disclosed here today.

The report also revealed that fresh combined Italo-German divisions here reached the Stalingrad area to increase pressure on the Soviets defending the city.

Meanwhile, more German units have reached the inner defense of Stalingrad and are preparing for a final assault against the stronghold.

Soviets Admit Retreat

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 11.—Soviet authorities admitted today that the Soviet forces in the Stalingrad front retreated from three points in the western sector of the city yesterday. This is the fourth retreat in the past four days, and this report is regarded as an indication of the hopeless condition of the city that is already facing a serious crisis.

Axis Attacks Progressing

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 11.—The German High Command announced today:

1. The attack on Stalingrad is progressing steadily. In the southern sector of the city, German forces drove into the enemy position and reached the Volga River. German air units bombed enemy positions the whole day in close cooperation with land forces. Though the Soviet forces desperately attempted to regain their lost grounds, the Germans have smashed all such attempts.

2. In Novorossisk and Terek River regions, German forces made further gains.

More Soviet Positions Taken

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, September 11.—Crack German units attacking Stalingrad from the southwestern direction have occupied new Soviet positions and are further advancing, hotly chasing the retreating enemy, the German High Command announced today.

Nazis Rule Skies

By SUMUMU EJIRI
Domei Staff Correspondent

BERLIN, September 10.—Kurt Thege, German Air Force correspondent, reported today in the Local Anzeiger that the Germans have established air superiority over Stalingrad. He added that the booming of huge guns is heard all day long between the Don and the Volga and that he considers the fight for Stalingrad the heaviest battle since the outbreak of the present war.

The defense as observed by reconnaissance planes, continued Thege, disclosed that trenches, pill-boxes, guns and anti-tank trenches filled every acre of the land, and heavy tanks were placed in shallow dug-outs forming gun positions, while numerous anti-aircraft guns and barricade balloons awaited attacks. In spite of great difficulty, the German Air Force has established air superiority by shooting down many Soviet fighter planes earlier in the battle.

PATRIOTS ARE HONORED

Nanking to Build Memorial Tower Near Sun Mausoleum

Domei

NANKING, September 10.—A new Chinese Nationalist Memorial Tower will be erected close to the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum replacing the old Revolution Memorial Tower, it was decided by the National Government of China.

The tower will be erected in memory of all Chinese Nationalists, who gave their lives in the cause of the National Government and the Peace Movement sponsored by Nanking.

AERIAL BATTLE OVER SOLOMONS RELATED

Torpedo Planes Destroyed Big Allied Fleet in Three-Day Combat

'EAGLES' KNEW NO FEAR

Second Lieutenant Crashes Burning Machine Against Cruiser

By NAVY REPORTER SHIRO TAKAHARA

AT A CERTAIN BASE, September 10.—On August 7, just three months after the historic sea Battle of the Coral Sea commenced, the Imperial "Sea Eagles" stationed at an undisclosed base, took off in a large formation to make a devastating attack on the Allied fleet that had sallied forth off the Solomon Island Group. For three consecutive days, a terrific struggle was staged resulting in the destruction of the Allied fleet, thus adding another page to the glorious annals of the Japanese Navy.

Your reporter was privileged to board one of the "Sea Eagles" and personally witness the stirring combats over the waters near the Solomons. Following is the report of the same sea battle in diary form:

First Day, August 7.—The airmen who had been peacefully sleeping in the barracks at the base were awakened by a loud cry of a unit commander who called out; "The enemy fleet has appeared. We are going to attack it." Some young officers ran out from their quarters and deluged the commander with questions as to the conditions of the enemy. Soon, I heard the sounds of airplane motors coming from the airdrome. Some scout planes had first taken to the air.

Instructions Issued

Presently, the airmen lined up in front of the commander, who gave the following instruction: "The enemy fleet is a considerably large one, comprising aircraft carriers, battleships, A-class cruisers and transports. It is a splendid opportunity. Give your full power to the coming aerial combat."

He was followed by another unit commander, who said: "I am sure you are fully confident of your skill. I hope you will conduct the attack with coolness and composure."

The faces of the airmen were radiant.

Soon, the warplanes took off one by one. The unit commander and others gave them a hearty send-off.

The warplanes formed a large formation above the airfied before proceeding to their objective. The sky in the South was clear.

As our attacking air unit approached the enemy through thick cumulous clouds, the Allied fighting planes flew up to counter-attack. Scores of them persistently attacked the Japanese machines. A fierce battle ensued. Our formation, however, brushed aside the enemy raiders and succeeded in reaching the sky above the enemy fleet.

The Allied ships, several cruisers, transports and destroyers, simultaneously opened fire against us. The A-class cruisers belched shells so fiercely that they seemed to be wrapped in smoke and flames.

Enemy in Confusion

Coolly and steadily our bombers rained their deadly missiles on the enemy ships. Subsequently the enemy transport squadron was put into utter confusion.

Even after our bombers had finished their task, the enemy fighter planes persisted in pursuiting the Japanese air squadron and our sea eagles had to engaged in aerial combat for one hour before they turned their noses toward the base.

When the formation returned most of the warplanes were found riddled by enemy bullets. The bullet marks on the wings and fuselage of these planes eloquently told of the terrific aerial combat.

The airmen lined up before the commander, as they had done before they started on the expedition, and reported on the results of the battle. The summarized results of the day were 58 enemy planes shot down and many enemy vessels severely damaged.

The second day.—From daybreak on that day, our torpedo-planes were in readiness on the airfield with their propellers turning. The preparations for combat which were commenced the previous night were completed.

Instructions were issued as to our course, the object of attack and the method of attack. Before long, the torpedo-planes left the airfield which was still in darkness, loaded with torpedoes to attack the enemy fleet off the Solomons.

The weather was fine. Toward x o'clock in the morning a number of enemy craft was sighted. We had reached the skies above the enemy fleet.

An attack was launched at once. The enemy, noticed our approach and opened fire. Our planes discharged their torpedoes at the enemy cruisers and large-size transports.

A vivid description of this gallant attack was given by Sergeant-Major K who sank an enemy A-class cruiser instantly, as follows:

"The time of attack finally arrived. I aimed at an enemy A-class cruiser. The enemy's anti-aircraft guns shot a volley of hot lead at my plane. I continued my attack and released a torpedo. Going up from my dive. I glanced behind and noticed that a certain number of torpedoes, among which was mine, had hit the cruiser. The attack was a success. My joy was beyond descripion."

In that attack a certain number of our planes had to sacrifice themselves in self-destruction. Among those who perished thus was a certain second-lieutenant who had exchanged smiles with me in the morning.

According to an eye witness, no sooner had the second-leuteuant's plane approached the enemy cruiser than it began to belch flames. In spite of that, however, the second-lieutenant continued his attack and after releasing a torpedo, dashed his plane against the cruiser.

"Enemy bullets often hit my plane, but I always returned safely"! the Second-Lieutenant would often say to me with a smile. However, this time he failed to return.

The Finishing Touch

The third day—The news that our surface craft had carried out the night attack and had scored marvelous results on the eighth had already reached the base. The air force unit however had lost no time to deal a thorougngoing blow to the remnant enemy craft. Therefore, our scout planes took off in search of the depleted enemy early in the morning. Then torpedo-planes took off. The scout planes which had detected the enemy had wired the information to the base.

The enemy fleet which were mere dots at first, gradually became larger and larger. The scout planes were flying over the enemy awaiting the arrival of the torpedo-planes. The torpedo-planes finally arrived over the sea some 90 nautical miles south of an undisclosed island and immediatily attacked the enemy.

The enemy warships tried to flee. However, they were no match for the Imperial Naval Air Force unit which attacked with utmost ferocity. As a result, the enemy craft were soon sent to the bottom. Thus, the remnants of the Allied fleet were destroyed and our air force unit emerged victorious.

CENTRAL RESERVE BANK TO EXTEND CIRCULATION

Notes to Be Used in Outer Areas of Wuhan Districts

Domei

HANKOW, September 9.—The Central Reserve Bank of China will shortly extend the circulation of its bank notes to the outer areas of Wuhan districts, including Kiukiang, Northern Kiangsi Province, Nanchang, North central Kiangsi Province, Shasi, Hupeh Province and Yingcheng-hsien, Central Hupeh Province, it was announced by a spokesman of the Hankow branch of the Central Reserve Bank today.

Instead of effecting a complete withdrawal of the old fapi or Chungking dollar in these districts, a gradual exchange of the bank's notes for the old legal tender will be effected in these districts, it was further disclosed.

The spokesman further said the complete withdrawal of the old fapi or Chungking dollar in Wuhan triborough districts was completed on August 31, thanks to the support and collaboration of both the government authorities and people. The Central Reserve Bank's notes are circulating everywhere satisfactorily in these districts side by side with the Japanese military scrip.

REVENUE GUARDS ON DUTY

Arrive in Shanghai From Soochow For Pacification Work

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, September 11.—Under instructions of Lo Chun-chiang, Minister of Justice, and concurrently Commander of the Central Revenue Guards, over 1,000 officers and men of the First Corps of the Guards, who took part in rural pacification work in the Changshu area last year, arrived in Shanghai recently from Soochow to participate in rural pacification work in the Shanghai area.

The guards were in high spirits while marching from the North Station to their premises in Nantao singing the national anthem and shouting slogans advocating the overthrow of British-American Imperialism. This was the first time that Chinese uniformed troops were allowed to pass through the International Settlement and French Concession.

Litvinov Sees Hull

Domei

LISBON, September 9.—Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, today had a lengthy conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, according to Washington dispatches.

ROOSEVELT ENVOY MEETS SARACOGLU

Turkish Prime Minister Said Have Had Important Talk With Willkie

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 10.—Returning suddenly to Ankara at 10:00 p.m. Wednesday from his trip, Turkish Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu held an important conference with Wendell Willkie, personal envoy of President Roosevelt. The conference lasted till late that night.

The conference, coming immediately after the Turkish Government's official announcement on Wednesday that no Saracoglu-Willkie conference had been scheduled and that Premier Saracoglu would continue his tour according to the original schedule, has aroused considerable interest on the part of political circles in Turkey.

Opinion prevails that at the conference recently held between Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu and Wendell Willkie the American envoy made an important representation in regard to the American attitude.

An emergency meeting of the Turkish Cabinet to deliberate on the Menemencioglu-Willkie confab is expected. President Ismet Inonu is scheduled to return to Ankara this week-end to participate in the conference.

Willkie will take off for Teheran today (the 10th) according to schedule.

NOTABLES SEE CHRISTENING OF ASIA TRAINING INSTITUTE

To Train Japanese Members And Firms in China as Future Leaders

Two hundred and fifty dignitaries including Lieutenant-General Genshichi Oikawa, Chief of the General Affairs Section of the China Affairs Board, attended the christening ceremony of the new building of the Asiatic Development Training Institute which was held from 2 p.m. Thursday at the new site of the institute at Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, reports Domei.

Congratulatory addresses were delivered by noted persons, including Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida.

Aiming to train elected members of Japanese Government offices and firms in China as future leaders in the work of Asiatic development, the institute had been housed temporarily at the Meiji Youth Hall in the outer compound of the Meiji Shrine since last April.

Rites Are Planned For General Nogi

(Continued From Page 1)

The hero of Port Arthur persisted in his original plan. A number of gold and silver watches were bought with the gift money, all of which were given to the officers who served under him.

When Masahiko Muta, son of the late Lieutenant-General Muta, was met by a Yomiuri-Hochi reporter at his residence at Nishi-Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, he said:

"I think there are some others who possess the watches given by General Nogi. During the recent metal salvage movement, I had a good mind to offer the gold watch, but resisted the idea, because I thought the gift is not an ordinary one but carries the spirit of the late General and will have some better uses."

SCHOLAR TO VISIT F.I.C.

Umehara of Kyoto Imperial Univ. To Be Exchange Professor

Dr. Sueharu Umehara, Professor of the Kyoto Imperial University, will be dispatched to French Indo-China by the Society of International Cultural Relations as an exchange professor in the early part of November, the Asahi reports, quotes Domei.

Dr. Umehara, a noted authority on archaeology, will make a series of lectures on Japanese literature at leading universities in French Indo-China.

Anti-Allied Movement On

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, September 11.—The anti-British and anti-American Aggression Association, which has since its inauguration been leading the Chinese people in dispelling from their minds the deep-rooted idea of relying on Britain and the United States, has launched its second membership campaign.

Press Comments

Saturday, September 12

ASAHI—Lawless British Attack on Madagascar

NICHI NICHI—Unification of Home-Colony Administration Achieved

CHUGAI—Establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and Its Operation

Lawless British Attack on Madagascar

ASAHI—On the morning of September 10 the British attacked the ports of Majunga, Morondava and other points on the island of Madagascar, French territory, and, having landed, are now fighting with the French defenders. This British action is all of a piece with the unscrupulous lawlessness displayed by them on May 4 when they occupied Diego Suarez. The British Government is explaining that it was taken to prevent the various bases and facilities on Madagascar from being used by the Axis but this, of course, is a mere pretext. There is no justification for its policy, which has now become a sort of vicious habit with them, of ruthlessly seizing any piece of territory that is strategically advantageous to them and within their reach.

The United States Government assumed joint responsibility with the British for the seizure of Diego Suarez and this time, too, the State Department, on September 10, issued a statement saying that an agreement had been concluded between Washington and London for armed operations on Madagascar if deemed necessary. That the United States should go out of its way to approve the British outrage betrays its customary method of trying to influence France, since in case the Vichy Government should resist the British in dead earnest, it would be compelled also to fight the United States, which is a course Premier Laval is loath to take.

The French Government took the lawless landing of the British in May lying down but, whereas British occupation at that time was confined to the Diego Suarez area on the northern tip, this time it extends to the important ports on the west coast and the whole island of Madagascar is now liable to be placed under the control of the British navy and air force. If the matter rests after the completion of the British occupation of the important bases on the island merely with a protest or two from Vichy, the greedy hands of Britain and the United States will certainly reach out to other French possessions.

Consequently, the French Government is now faced with the problem of liquidating its rather vague policy pursued in its steerage between Germany and the Anglo-American combination. We attach importance to the matter on the score that the island of Madagascar occupies a key position in the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean and also because it is geographically bound up with the future activities of Britain and the United States in Africa as the island is separated from the continent only by the Mozambique Channel.

Unification of Home-Colony Administration Achieved

NICHI NICHI—With the Government adopting a definite schedule for the official organization of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the affairs falling within the jurisdiction of the new service have become clear. Since the Manchurian Affairs Bureau is to take over the work of the Cabinet Manchurian Affairs Bureau and the China Affairs Bureau that of the China Affairs Board, the pivotal center of the new ministry will be located in the Southern Affairs Bureau.

This bureau, unlike those on Manchoukuo or China, will be charged with work having to do with multiple and varied races and climes with different geographical and cultural conditions, most of which have been freed from the Anglo-American yoke and are returning to their former Asiatic character, strengthened by political and cultural progress. For this reason, the work of this bureau is likely to be extremely complicated and many-sided. Also, since the Southern Regions are now mostly under military administration, the problem before the new ministry is how to take part in the prosecution of the war and in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in collaboration with the military administration.

The administrative relationship between Japan Proper and Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto which are outside the scope of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has also been fixed and the Home Minister is to be in charge of Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto affairs as well as Japan Proper. This home-colony administrative unification has long been urged for the sake of unified foodstuff management, transit, mining and industry planning and the new system covers the demand and to spare.

As, however, Chosen and Taiwan have peculiarities of their own which would make it difficult to regard them as identical with Japan Proper, no change has been made in the Government-General system but the unification effected in administrative jurisdictions should be considered a gift of the times. The incorporation of Karafuto into Japan Proper as from 1943 is particularly an intelligent step.

Thus the huge task of consolidating the wartime administrative structure has been completed, on the whole. The war, however, is likely to continue. Consequently the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs must be considered to be a permanent institution. This makes it most desirable that close coordination and cooperation should prevail between the new and the old ministries for which much special study is necessary. This is important in view of the fact that the Cabinet and the old ministries are not merely occupied with Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto but with the whole of Greater East Asia and must adjust political, economic and cultural plans to the new and stupendous design.

The establishment of the new ministry with its work mapped out for a special area of the vast sphere, therefore, is liable to entail some overlapping unless such coordination and cooperation are effected. Thus constructive efforts to make the new and old ministries function organically together will be essential.

Establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and Its Operation

CHUGAI—According to the structural changes decided by the Cabinet, the competencies of the Greater East Asia Affairs Minister and the Foreign Minister are demarcated, the Home Minister is to administer Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto as well as Japan Proper and the Governors-General of Chosen and Taiwan are to be responsible to the Premier and to the various Ministers in regard to specified affairs. Thus the new official organization may be regarded as almost perfect.

There is, however, some ground for fear that various difficulties might arise in the operation of the new machinery. These must be overcome by skill in handling. For instance, the competency of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister extends over the area so far as it does not infringe on the purely diplomatic powers of the Foreign Minister in the same area but it is often difficult to demarcate where pure diplomacy ends and administration starts.

The great sphere includes occupied territories, non-occupied territories and independent countries. Thus the proper operation of the new system will not be merely the question of competencies of the various ministries concerned but will influence the construction of Greater East Asia itself.

The definition of the affairs regarding which the Governors-General of Chosen and Taiwan are amenable to the supervision of the various Ministers serves the end of administrative unification from the point of view of Japan Proper but since the feature of administration in Chosen and Taiwan is structural simplicity and close coordination among the sub-offices, it is important to respect this virtue as much as possible in the central supervision of these colonies.

In short, since the war and construction work in Greater East Asia are likely to extend over a long period, it is earnestly hoped that the Government will leave nothing undone to operate the new system in a manner consonant with the object of construction.

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PEOPLE IN KARAFUTO LAUD ASIA MINISTRY

Gain Right to Vote With Inclusion in Administration of Japan Proper

With the announcement of the Board of Information on Friday that Karafuto will be included in Japan Proper in its administrative status, the whole of Karafuto is rejoiced inasmuch as the islanders will be privileged to exercise franchise rights as a result of the present decision of the Government, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi in reviewing the administrative history of the island.

On August 23, 1905, civil administration was enforced for the first time by the Japanese Government in the island. The Civil Administration Office was composed of the four departments of Secretariate, Civil Administration, Fishery and Enterprise. However, supreme power was in the hands of the commander-in-chief of the Karafuto Garrison.

With the promulgation of regulations for the Government-General of Karafuto, the Civil Administration Office was abolished on April 1, 1907. Major-General Sachihiko Kususe, Commander-in-Chief of the Karafuto Garrison, held the post of the first governor-general concurrently.

The Government-General of Karafuto was at that time placed under the supervision of the Home Ministry and then of the premier in 1910. The supervision was again transferred to the home minister in 1913 from the premier.

However, with the establishment of the Overseas Ministry, the Government-General of Karafuto came to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Overseas Minister and with the abolishment of the Overseas Ministry this year, Karafuto has been decided to be incorporated in Japan Proper in its administrative status.

As the result of the establishment of a constituency in Karafuto, the islanders will be privileged to exercise franchise rights as in other parts of Japan Proper. The announcement of the Board of Information issued in connection with the institution of the Ministry for Greater East Asiatic Affairs, is a source of joy for the people of Karafuto.

Y.C.A.C. BOWLING FINALS TO BE STARTED TODAY

Lord-Harriss Team to Meet Boixo Combination at Club Lawns

The first of the three-game match in the finals of the Lawn Bowls Doubles Championship at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club will be played off this afternoon from 2:30 p.m. Messrs Lord and Harriss, who are one of the finalists, will meet the Boixo's, father and son combination.

The second match will be held on the same lawns Sunday afternoon at the same time. The finals of the international match between Portuguese and Swiss members will also take place tomorrow from 2:30 p.m. sharp.

MURAL FOR NAVAL MUSEUM

Depicts Old Siamese Port City of 17th Century

To decorate the walls of the Naval Museum in Harajuku, Shibuya, a mural depicting the life in a Siamese port city during the first half of the 17th Century titled "Japanese Town Overseas" was completed by Choshu Isoda, noted painter of the Japanese school and former member of the Board of Examiners for the Fine Art Exhibition sponsored by the Ministry of Education, says Domei.

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NAVAL AIR UNITS SHINE IN BATTLE OVER SOLOMONS

Navy Eagles Perform Brilliantly To Down 58 Out of 60 Enemy Planes on First Day

ALLIED SHIPS BLASTED

Flowers Scattered Over Area Where Intrepid Aces Met Death With Calm Smiles

By Naval Press Correspondent Haramitsu Kitahara

AT A CERTAIN BASE.—The first battle off the Solomons, lasting three days August 7, 8 and 9, was an annihilative battle without peer in the annals of world naval history.

The battle was opened by the air forces of the invincible Imperial Navy. Carrying death-dealing torpedoes the warplanes flew over a distance of several hundred miles. Plunging right into the midst of the enemy's fierce anti-aircraft gun-fire the Sky Hawks of the Imperial Navy blitz-bombed with unerring accuracy.

Fighter plane units, while protecting bomber plane units, engaged over 60 enemy planes, including Grumman fighter machines and S.B.C. deck-landing bombers, and downed 58 of them to chalk up a brilliant performance.

At noon the following day, August 8, our torpedo plane unit sank the British flagship A-class cruiser Wichita, sank another British A-class cruiser, seriously damaged another British A-class cruiser, sank a cruiser of the "Achilles" class, two B-class cruisers and three destroyers, seriously damaged another, sank 10 transports and seriously damaged another. Cooperating with the torpedo plane unit were forces of the Imperial Navy which, by night attack tactics for which the Imperial Navy long ago won an undying name, helped to achieve this astounding result, a result achievable only by the Imperial Navy.

Back at a certain base, this reporter is now writing an account of the battle as graphically related to him by the commander of the fighter plane unit and an undisclosed number of men who participated in the combat, the brilliant success of which will forever shine in the naval history of Japan.

It was at dawn on August 7, 1942. At an unnamed base below the equator and 3,000 miles away from home, the land crew was busy loading fuel into their planes. At one corner of the operations room the commanders were discussing operations.

Enemy Sighted

"Powerful enemy mobile units sighted off a certain island in the Solomons," came the first report.

"Be ready for action!" the commander barked out. Detailed reports came in one after another in rapid succession.

Line up over, the members of the unit nodded to each other with a grim smile, a smile of determination, as the commander, his eyes shining with excitement and determination, gave the order to start.

The bomber plane unit took off, with the fighter plane unit following behind.

The commander, the land crew and the reporters, one and all, waved their caps and hats and prayed silently for success as the Wild Eagles roared off to the south.

The sky was clear, with only specks of white clouds in the distance. Every minute the large plane formation was nearing its goal—the spot where the enemy was reported to have been sighted.

Beyond an unnamed island, under scattered clouds a fleet of enemy transports was sighted steaming along, apparently unaware of the impending threat. But an instant later, columns of smoke from the enemy's anti-aircraft guns marked their fire.

Then suddenly, nine enemy planes in formation above and five or six below our comrade planes made their appearance.

Within a few minutes more were sighted and soon there were 50 or 60 enemy planes in all, comprised of Grumman fighter planes and S.B.C. deck-landing machines.

Fierce Dogfight

Already our plane number x was in combat. The commander's plane dealt a blow to an enemy machine that was making a right turn. The shot must have hit the wing of the enemy plane. Flames burst out, and the plane went down. By this time

(Continued on Page 2)

NAVY EAGLES SALLY FORTH ON A BOMBING EXPEDITION

(By Courtesy of the Navy Ministry)

Stirring Eyewitness Story Of Great Solomons Air Battle

Press Corps Member Gives Graphic Account of Brilliant Activities of Japanese Naval Air Units Against U.S., British Foes

A graphic account of the brilliant activities of the Imperial Naval Air Units in the First Battle off the Solomons is given by Hiroshi Togo, member of the naval press corps, in a dispatch sent from a certain base under date of September 10.

The dispatch follows:

The enemy was impertinent enough to talk of hitting back at us. And he lived up to his word. In a hurry he assembled what was left of his shattered forces, and with it he turned up in the sea off the Solomons.

The improvised enemy, that is to say combined American and British forces, consisted of aircraft carriers, battleships, first and second class cruisers, destroyers, and transports under convoy.

By a curious coincidence August 8, the day after the start of the battle, on which the final issue was almost certain, was exactly three months after the Battle of the Coral Sea. There is another reason for which the date will be remembered by us for long. It was the Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

Men in Highest Spirits

Naturally the spirits of the officers and men in our fleet and air force were the highest.

It was within two days from the time the battle began that the enemy fleet was dealt a blow which was to prove fatal to the enemy.

With the commencement of the fight our naval air force, acting singly or cooperating with fleet units, extended its operations to cover the whole of the sea off the Solomons. And the results obtained by it were as remarkable as could be.

I was at a certain front line base, and watched breathlessly the fighting of our naval air force from the time the first guns were fired by our ships until the enemy fleet went to wreck.

In a corner of an airfield attached to a certain air base before dawn on August 7, officer in command gave instructions to a group of officers and men going to the front. They were to the following effect:

Instructions Issued

"To one who is going to do a thing one must above all be prepared fully for doing it. Then one must have the power to carry out one's decision. We have hitherto been engrossed in the performance of our duties. We have hitherto made more and more preparations and put ourselves to more and more training. We have made an exhaustive study of the matter. The information waited for so long, saying that a group of enemy vessels has been discovered, is just to hand. Every one of you is called upon to make a decision quickly and put it into practice forthwise, thereby discharging his duty."

The officer's voice sounded clear.

Presently there was the sound of propellers in motion. It spread and enveloped the airfield. It reverberated in the clusters of coconut trees skirting the field.

People gave cheers to the naval airmen who were by this time in mid-air, and waved their hats.

Over the field our naval "eagles" formed a large formation, which was perfect. Then they were off to the south, winging their way in the face of a hot wind directly under the equator.

There were high skies, with banks of clouds. The weather was like that one is accustomed to on a southern sea.

Reach Islands

When the Solomon Islands, which are said to resemble closely the islets with which the Inland Sea of Japan is dotted, came in view, there was a singular gleam in the eyes of the occupants of the plane on which I was riding, who were on the lookout for the enemy.

It not infrequently happened that what we took to be an enemy aircraft carrier was nothing more than an islet or a cloud. The field of vision was large. Below us lay the sea of the Solomons, calm and motionless. There was no sign of an enemy vessel.

How anxiously our naval "eagles" waited for an opportunity to give full play to their ability acquired after years of training!

I am sure that each minute that passed before they came in touch with the enemy seemed hours to them.

Ahead of an undisclosed island could be seen small specks of the size of poppy seeds. Sure enough these were enemy planes all set for action. The enemy had known of this and with about 60 fighters, Grummans and ship planes, up in the air as direct guard to the fleet, were waiting for us. Bang! Bang! Bang! The pilot plane of the enemy spit fire. Our fighter plane squadron, arranging itself in an angle to escape the enemy fire, ferociously fell upon the enemy formation. A veritable whirlpool of close fighting was unloosened in the skies.

The plane of the First Stoker Petty Officer Y. sent the first enemy plane hurtling to the sea. With sure confidence of sending the enemy down, the sea eagles hung tenaciously to the enemy at close range, raining on them bullets to their heart's content. An enemy plane followed our plane pursuing a plane ahead. "Damn it!" Sub-Lieutenant M. (Second Class) muttered as he chased the enemy plane in the rear. Almost simultaneously as the rear enemy plane fell, the first enemy plane too went down.

Modern weapons on which the enemy had relied were no equal to the spirit with which our sea eagles fought, sending one plane after another in a ball of fire to its watery grave in the Solomons Sea. Thus

(Continued on Page 2)

5 ENEMY CRAFT BROUGHT DOWN IN AKYAB CLASH

Loss of Foes in Dogfight Comprises 3 Blenheim, 2 Lockheed Bombers

NIPPON DAMAGE NEGLIGIBLE

Three Waves of Allied Raiders Attempted Assault, Announcement Reveals

By Arrangement With the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

RANGOON, September 10.—Five enemy planes were downed at Akyab, on the western coast of Burma on Wednesday, according to an announcement made today by the Japanese Air Forces in the Burma area.

The announcement follows:

"A squadron of nine Blenheim bombers, another of four Blenheim bombers and a third of six Lockheed Hudson bombers appeared over Akyab at 10:45, 1:30 and 3:15 o'clock, respectively, on Wednesday Japanese aerial fighting units shot down three Blenheim and two Lockheed bombers. The enemy inflicted negligible damage on us.

Enemy is Repulsed

Domei

RANGOON, September 10.—Five Allied aircraft, including three Blenheim and two Lockheed-Hudson bombers, were brought down by Japanese fighters yesterday, when three waves of enemy raiders visited Akyab on the southwestern coast of Burma, the Headquarters of the Japanese Air Force in Burma announced today.

"In an attempt to assault Akyab, the enemy air force made three consecutive air raids in the morning and afternoon but were completely foiled by Japanese fighters," the communique said. "Japanese warplanes shot down three Blenheim and two Lockheed-Hudson aircraft."

"The initial formation of nine Blenheim bombers appeared over Akyab at 10:45 o'clock in the morning, followed by four of the same type at 1:30 o'clock and Six Lockheed-Hudson bombers at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon, it was said.

The announcement stated that the damage caused by the enemy planes was negligible.

HOUSING ORGAN DECIDES OPENING OF 500 HOMES

Announcement was made by the Housing Corporation Thursday that it will open 500 new homes in Tokyo and its suburbs for rent or sale, not only to factory workers, but also to general salary earners and to shop employees, according to Domei.

Applications may be made at the Tokyo office of the corporation on the eighth floor of the Osaka Building, it was disclosed.

Rents for houses range from ¥19 to ¥23 for "I-Class" houses with nine mats in all; ¥20 to ¥30 for "Ro-Class" houses with 13½ mats in all, and ¥29 to ¥39 for "Ha-Class" houses with 16½ mats.

It was explained that the differences in the rents of houses in the same class are due to locations, the degree of available sunshine and other factors.

Premier Receives Envoys of Powers Friendly to Nippon

Premier General Hideki Tojo in his concurrent capacity as Foreign Minister at 2:00 p.m. Friday formally received the Ambassadors in Tokyo of the friendly Powers. Those received by the Foreign Minister were French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry, German Ambassador Major-General Eugen Ott, Turkish Ambassador Ferid Tek, Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, Manchoukuoan Ambassador Li Shao-keng, Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang, Thai Ambassador Nai Direck Jaiyanama and Soviet Ambassador Yakov Malik in the order given. Receptions will be given by the Foreign Minister to the Ministers of the friendly Powers at 2:00 p.m. next Monday, the 14th.

CABINET APPROVES PLAN REGULATING OPERATION OF PROJECTED MINISTRY

5 Enemy Bombers Shot Down

The skies above Akyab on the northwestern coast of Burma, near the Indian border, were the scene of fierce aerial engagements between Japanese and British planes. The Japanese shot down five bombers.

Powers Set for Minister Of Greater East Asiatic Affairs

STATEMENTS ISSUED

Control of Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto Vested in Hands Of Home Minister

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the establishment of which will strengthen Japan's position in the construction of Greater East Asia, was realized for all practical purposes on Friday when the Cabinet approved the plan for regulations governing the projected Ministry.

Decision for creation of the Ministry, the need for which had been felt necessary for some time by various circles in Japan because of developments of the War of Greater East Asia, was reached by the Government on September 1.

The Cabinet on Friday also approved three other plans essential for the inauguration of the new Ministry. They call for changes in the regulations governing the Foreign Ministry, the Government-General of Chosen and the Government-General of Taiwan.

Under the plans approved on Friday, the Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs is to conduct various political affairs, except pure diplomacy, in the area of Greater East Asia excluding Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto; exercise general control over affairs related to the Kwantung Bureau and South Seas Government; supervise diplomatic and consular officials stationed in the area of Greater East Asia with regard to matters other than pure diplomacy.

The Ministry is to conduct affairs related to the administration of occupied regions within the area of Greater East Asia with close cooperation with the Army and Navy.

Four Bureaus have been decided for the Ministry: General Affairs, Manchurian Affairs, China Affairs, and South Affairs.

Under the regulations approved on Friday, the Minister for Foreign Affairs will have administration of all areas excluding affairs coming under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

The management and control of the business relative to the Governments-General of Chosen and Taiwan, the Karafuto Government will be vested in the hands of the Home Minister. A control bureau for this purpose will be established in the Home Ministry.

The Government of Karafuto will be included in Japan Proper from the next fiscal year.

The following statements were issued by the Board of Information at 5:30 p.m. Friday:

Plan for regulations governing the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

1. The powers of the Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs are to be, as given below:

The Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs is to conduct various political affairs (except pure diplomacy) concerning the area of Greater East Asia (excluding Japan proper, Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto), protect the commerce of the Empire in various foreign countries within the area, control affairs related to the subjects of the Empire residing in various foreign countries within the area, and control affairs concerning emigration and colonization, overseas colonial enterprises, and foreign cultural enterprises connected with the area.

The Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs is to exercise general control over affairs related to the Kwantung Bureau and South Seas Government.

The Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs is to direct and supervise diplomatic and consular officials stationed in the area of Greater East Asia with regard to affairs provided for in the first clause.

2. The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is to conduct affairs related to the administration of occupied regions within the area of Greater East Asia by way of res-

(Continued on Page 2)

Nazis Take New Positions In the Stalingrad Sector

Aided by Dive Bombers, Germans Occupy Strongly Fortified Lines — Also Smash Through Novorossisk Defenses

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Strongly fortified Soviet positions at Stalingrad have been taken by the German Army with the assistance of German dive-bombers, the High Command announced today, adding that 50 Soviet tanks have been destroyed in fierce counter-attacks against the enemy.

In the Novorossisk sector, German forces smashing southeast of the city stormed and occupied a number of heights which were key positions in a system of pill-box fortifications, the communique said.

Five Red transports have been sunk off the Black Sea coast by heavy German artillery fire, it was said.

One contingent of a German motorized unit was reported to have repelled an enemy attack on the Terek River and destroyed an enemy battery.

German bombers ranging over the Soviet front yesterday swung down on Astrakhan, blasting harbor installations and supplies. Other night raids were conducted against enemy airdromes east of the Volga River.

The communique said that in the region of Roshev, the enemy, supported by infantry and tanks, resumed attacks but were repulsed in fierce fighting with the assistance of the Luftwaffe. Seventy-seven enemy tanks were destroyed.

Last night, the Soviets carried out harassing flights over districts of eastern Germany, however, with little effect.

In the course of operations yesterday, the Soviet air force lost 128 aircraft, while eight German planes

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISH POLICE KILL 17 INDIAN PATRIOTS

160 Women Also Arrested in New Uprisings—3,000 Shot At in Surat Area

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—The British Police opened fire against a crowd of 3,000 Indians when yesterday they stormed a Police Station in the Surat area, in Bombay, according to Bombay dispatches received here today. It was added that a similar incident took place when enraged Indians attacked the Khatav Police Station yesterday. Seventeen Indians were killed during these demonstrations, while 160 women were arrested.

Heavy fines have been imposed on the inhabitants of Amalner, in the East Kandesh district, charged of attacking the civil court of the town and other government properties, it was reported.

Burn Police Chief to Death

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Indian masses in carrying out their anti-British movement today burned to death the chief of police and one policeman of Lucknow, according to a Reuters dispatch from London today.

British Using Light Whips

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—Light whips are being used by British authorities in India to suppress anti-British demonstrators today, disclosed Colonel Leopold A. Amery, Secretary of State for India, in a statement in the House of Commons, according to London advises received here.

BRITAIN DENOUNCED FOR NEW OUTRAGE

Attack on Madagascar Roundly Condemned in Berlin And Rome

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—German official and unofficial quarters today strongly denounced Britain's latest attack on Madagascar Island, terming it another step in British imperialistic aggression.

These sources, on the other hand, expressed sincere sympathy for France.

German authorities ridiculed Britain's explanation of the attack as tantamount to theft of property on the ground that it was in the "danger" of being stolen by a third party.

Betrays 'Atlantic Charter'

Domei

ROME, September 10.—The new attack launched by Britain against the French island of Madagascar, has betrayed the true character of the "Atlantic Charter," much publicized by the United States and Britain as manifesting the ideal of the democracies, declared the diplomatic correspondent of Stefani.

The Stefani correspondent pointed out that the signatories to the "Atlantic Charter" are only thinking of the promotion of their own interests without bearing in mind interests of other countries. He added that this is clear from the fact that they have been doing whatever they like in India as well as in Ireland and Iran and are now applying the same self-centered measures to Madagascar.

Domei

VICHY, September 10.—British

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE WIPE OUT 30 CHIANG DIVISIONS

Extensive 5-Month Campaign Brings Chekiang Districts Under Full Control

Domei

WITH JAPANESE FORCES IN CHEKIANG, September 10.—Thirty divisions comprising the cream of Chiang Kai-shek's armies in the Third War Zone, have been decisively defeated by Japanese Forces during an extensive five-month campaign, the end of which saw Nippon Forces in complete control of the wide plains of Kinhwa and Lanchi districts in Chekiang Province, it was revealed today in a communique issued by the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China.

During the operations, which were commenced in May, Japanese Forces smashed enemy military institutions at Shangjao, in Kiangsi Province, as well as important military objectives in other areas, the announcement said.

Furthermore, enemy air bases at Chuchow, Yushan and Lishui, from where Chungking and United States warplanes would be sent to attack Japan, were destroyed completely, the Headquarters communique declared.

The announcement significantly pointed out that the Kinhwa, Lanchi, Wuyi and other areas brought under the control of the Japanese during these operations are among the most important in Chekiang Province, Central China. It was pointed out that fluorspar, essential for the production of ammunition, is found in almost inexhaustible amounts in this area.

According to the communique, deposits of fluorspar which have been discovered are sufficient to cover the consumption by Japan of this important material for scores of years. Many of the rich deposits, it was added, are now awaiting exploitation.

Reds Clash With Chiang Troops

Domei

NANKING, September 10.—Troops of the newly-organized Chinese communist fourth army, numbering 4,500, recently clashed with 6,000 Chungking forces in a sanguinary eight-day struggle in the Yanghsin-Chungchuangtien area in Hupeh Province, according to delayed information received here today.

In the course of the battle, which began on August 8 and raged unabated until August 15, numerous casualties were reported to have been incurred by both of the contending forces.

The latest encounter between Chungking and Chinese Red troops is regarded by observers here as a definite indication of a widening breach between Chungking and Chinese communist leaders over the question of sphere of influence.

The Fourth communist army has penetrated into various areas lying north of the Yangtze River since January last year. After expanding its influence there, this army crossed the river southward.

Under instructions from the central headquarters of the Chinese communist party, General Li Hsien-nien, the third divisional commander of the fourth army, then concentrated his followers in the Tayeh-puchi area in South Hupeh. After being reinforced to the strength of 50,000 officers and men, the communist group advanced to Yanghsin and Hsienning in May this year.

Meanwhile, Chungking agents tried to suppress these communists by some means or other but their efforts failed each time. The communists continued to expand their sphere of influence, strengthening their popular organization and forming self-defense corps for the promotion of their farming and afforestation operations, thus gradually penetrating into Chungking territory.

The information received here reports that the Chungking leaders were driven to consternation over increasing activities of the communists, and Chiang Kai-shek finally resorted to the radical measure of ordering a punitive expedition against the Reds in June. General Hsieh Yueh, commander of the 9th War District, and a few other Chungking generals repeatedly went into action, but the communists each time have adopted evasive tactics, avoiding any major fighting with the Chungkingites.

Under such circumstances, General Wang Ling-chi, commander of the 30th Chungking army corps, commenced a large-scale operation toward the end of July and succeeded in contacting 4,500 communists in the Yanghsin-Chungchuangtien area on August 9. The encounter, however, failed to improve the situation for Chungking.

After the encounter, it was revealed that the mixed group of communists led by Generals Tien Chi-chung and Chen Hsieh-chin withdrew to Tayeh. The rest of the communists are understood, however, to be still carrying on their operations to extend their influence in Yanghsin, Yuanshantou and Taitsemiao.

British Commit New Outrage

Madagascar Island where the British have launched a new unlawful attack.

Madagascar is the third largest island in the world, next in size to New Guinea and Borneo. Its length is about 1,000 miles; its extreme width, 360 miles. The central plateau is about 3,000 to 5,000 feet high, with broken hill masses in the lower plains. Gold and other mineral deposits and extensive cultivation of rice, coffee, tobacco, sugar cane, cocoa and other tropical or semi-tropical products make the island a rather prosperous one.

But the island's importance stems from its geographic situation, the several airfields and the great reaching bay of Diego Suarez, potentially one of the most important naval ports in the Indian Ocean.

Madagascar lies squarely on the main shipping routes around the Cape of Good Hope to India and the Middle East, and it is not far from the direct routes from Cape Town to Australia. With other stepping-stones for a planeferry route across the Southern Indian Ocean. Bases in Madagascar, if implemented by a sufficient force of planes and ships, would virtually control the western part of the Indian Ocean.

The island has three great advantages strategically, in addition to its geographical position. It can grow enough foodstuffs to be largely self-sufficient; it has a natural naval base, with a large dry-dock, wharfage space and machine-shops; and it has numerous airfields.

The naval base is at Antsirane on great, land-locked Diego Suarez Bay. This bay is virtually enclosed by thickly wooded heights that rise sheerly to an elevation of 260 feet. The entrance channel has a depth of seven fathoms; the large bay deepens to twenty to thirty fathoms, gradually shoaling as the bay breaks up into four smaller bays. The French naval base at Antsirane has a 656-foot dry-dock, machine-shops and considerable wharfage space. It is a French military station, as well as a naval base.

Madagascar was connected by air in peacetime with French trans-African air lines, which connected the city of Mozambique with Andrafiavelo or Maintirano, on Madagascar's western coast.

In addition to these two fields, there are fields at Tananarive, capital of the island, a city of 68,000 in the central highlands; at Tamatava (population 13,000), principal port on the eastern coast, at Diego Suarez, Majunga, and various other points. Most, if not all, of the fields would require considerable improvement for heavy bomber use.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, September 12, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

New Organ Established

MIYAKO—In order to further strengthen and better conditions in this nation at war the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has decided to establish an organ to investigate the situation in the provinces through which the government can learn the feelings and desires of the people. It goes without saying that this new organ is not the only function of the association. It is active in all fields in which political matters figure, but the significance of the new organ lies in the strengthening of the ties binding the people with the national administration.

The principle function of the new organ will be in learning the feelings and desires of the people in the ordinary day by day matters dealing with the distribution and consumption of goods, both from the dealers' and consumers' points of view. Matters which need correcting will be corrected and desires if legitimate and practicable will be granted.

The people will need to understand that the new organ is not there to take up one by one the wishes or complaints of individuals. The new organ has been set up to gather, condense and make general the various conditions existing in society and to form the basis of a general policy. It is desired that this organ will even reach such an efficiency that certain standards can be set up showing the people of the various strata of society how to live.

The Yokuseikai

CHUGAI—A new organ will be created in parallel with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The new organ, known as the Yokuseikai (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association), will be so constituted as to make it possible to carry out satisfactorily in every way the important function of helping the Government to insure a smooth operation of the nation's wartime economic structure and bring about an improvement in the standard of living of the people under wartime conditions.

Corresponding to the proposed organ there will be established two commissions in the Government. One commission will deal with proposals made by the Yokusankai to the Government. The other will see to it that the various Ministries deal properly with these proposals.

Depending upon their character, proposals of the Throne Aid body to the Government will be referred to the Political Affairs Inquiry Commission.

When the proposed organ is in function one is almost certain that there will not be any undue delay in the disposal by the Government of proposals laid before it by the Throne Aid body.

When mention is made of conveying the will of superiors to subordinates and the will of the latter to the former, it might lead people to think that there is no close connection between the two. However, this is not true, for the purpose lies in making further efforts to bring about a better connection between the two.

Needless to say, the Imperial Diet is the medium through which the will of the masses may be conveyed to the Government, for it no doubt is the representative organ of the masses. As long as this representative organ of the people exists, the will of the superiors or the will of the subordinates can well be conveyed to each other.

Under the most complicated situation confronting the Government today, it is most timely and appropriate that the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association is being created an organ through which the affairs of the nationals of Japan can be made known to the authorities concerned, as a separate organ apart from the Imperial Diet. Such an endeavor should receive whole-hearted support by all.

New Supply Route Planned

Domei

LISBON, September 10.—The Indian Government revealed today that negotiations are under way between the Indian Government and the Chungking regime for the construction of a new munitions supply route connecting India with Chungking via the Arakan mountain range in northern Burma to replace the Burma route, according to New Delhi dispatches.

From the geographical viewpoint, however, the realization of the proposed route is considered doubtful, it was added.

Asia War Photos Shown

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 11.—With a view to acquainting the public with the actual conditions of the War for Greater East Asia and of the New Citizens' Movement, the Ministry of Publicity has sponsored an exhibition of photographs depicting the war and the progress of the Movement.

STIRRING ACCOUNTS OF SOLOMONS AIR BATTLES

Hiroshi Togo's Account

(Continued From Page 1)

the 58 enemy planes on the first line were downed in about an hour's time, dealing an annihilating blow to the enemy. The activity of our fighter squadron resulted in completely wiping out the enemy air forces the first day, rendering the enemy fleet naked and unprotected. The unconquerable fighting spirit of the sea eagles, flying and fighting to the limit of their endurance with bases in some far off waters, should be deeply carved in our memory.

Carriers Take Flight

As the motive of this day's attack was to destroy the enemy's air forces, the Japanese bombers attacked the enemy fighters, also searching at the same time for airplane carriers that might be hidden behind some island shelter. But the carriers, stripped naked, had already taken flight from the Solomons Sea.

Next followed the attack on the enemy fleet, already crippled with the loss of its air forces, and on the 8th, with a large formation of our sea eagles the battle commenced. The torpedo airplane squadron gallantly took its course. Before long, a mass of enemy fleet was sighted. At an undisclosed distance upon the signal from the leader plane, the torpedo airplanes loaded with sure shot torpedoes turned their noses simultaneously and in a sidewise formation fell on the enemy ships. For a moment concentrated defensive firing flared up from a wide area of the sea.

With terrific whizzing sound, enemy shells began to explode around us. Defying death and firmly determined not to die till the enemy should be annihilated, our fighter planes dashed into the rain of shells. Our training which had been daily fostered in our hearts, "Die at the right moment at the right place," was recalled afresh in our hearts. Again the whizzing sound: Evidently our plane was exposed to the enemy attack. "This won't do to be aiming at the stern of the enemy ship." To finish it with one blow our plane had to turn round and take aim at the enemy ship. Turning straight toward the central part of the enemy ship, we discharged a torpedo from a certain distance. Hit by our torpedo the enemy cruiser turned over.

At this moment we sighted other Japanese planes, hit by enemy shells crash as human bombs against the decks and sides of enemy ships and disappear from our sight. The sacred teaching "Soldiers should respect bravery and heroism" was well testified by the bravery of those aviators who sacrificed their lives at the right moment.

The result of the battle was as follows:

The ships which were sunk by our airplanes numbered three cruisers of A. class, two cruisers of B. class, four destroyers and ten transports while another transport was set on fire. Later, the remaining enemy ships were also sent to the bottom during the night operation conducted by the Imperial Squadron on the same day. In this manner, the enemy ships which appeared on the waters off the Solomons were annihilated by the Imperial Navy Forces.

Not being satisfied with the historic victory of the Battle off the Solomons, our Sea Eagles continued their search for enemy aircraft carriers. Although there was no sign of any such craft, we sighted some streaks of oil floating on the water south of a certain island at 10 a.m. of the 9th, the day after the battle. Following the trail, we sighted a damaged enemy ship sailing at a slow speed of 13 knots per hour. Our Sea Eagles began firing at it in close succession, and the enemy ship soon stopped and began to list to an angle of 30 degrees. From the air, we saw the crew members of the same ship plunging in rapid succession into the water. Presently the ship slowly disappeared, leaving large white swirls on the surface of the sea.

No matter how actively the United States may continue to distort the result of the battle, the true fact remains that the Imperial Naval Ensign is fluttering over the waters off the Solomons.

H. Kitahara's Account

(Continued From Page 1)

a full-fledged aerial battle was in full swing.

At the moment when our formation made a big turn, two enemy planes caught fire and their crew jumped out in parachutes. As it was the first time they had ever clashed with our planes, the Grumman plane dashed in to fight just like the proverbial fools who "rush in where angels fear to tread."

Within 55 minutes, however, 58 enemy planes had been shot down. In the meantime, the bombers under the protection of the fighting planes did their deadly work amidst an inverted hail of heavy fire.

Fighting Continues

The next day saw the fighting continue. Protecting a formation of torpedo planes our fighters came upon the enemy fleet in the morning. The enemy's anti-aircraft fire was intense, desperate. Even the main guns were brought into action in throwing up a thick curtain of defensive fire. Flashing guns and exploding death churned the scene but this only served to heighten and strengthen our fliers' fighting spirit. Without breaking formation the torpedo planes plunged into the curtain of fire and attacked the enemy. Immediately an A-class cruiser of the Wichita type shuddered, a spout of water twice as tall as its masts shot into the air, and dark red flames enveloped the ship. A few seconds later the American cruiser disappeared into the sea.

Then one of our planes was hit. In a moment the whole plane was afire. The pilot calmly shook his wings in a parting salute and crashed his plane against the side of an enemy cruiser. At this moment a torpedo blasted the enemy ship, raising a huge pillar of water. And another burning plane crashed against an enemy ship.

The enemy's destroyers and transports were being sunk one by one. Besides protecting the torpedo planes the fighters swooped low and machine-gunned the decks of the ships still afloat. On one B-class cruiser, the panic-stricken officers were seen running about hiding their faces as if that would keep the bullets off. Ships were sinking everywhere and the sea was covered with a film of fuel oil. An enemy transport was attempting to escape, desperately weaving its way through the floating debris.

Thus on this second day our planes after fighting with full effectiveness, again returned to our bases with the strong sun of the tropical noon glistening in our wings.

The unit commander and his staff listened to our reports in silence and after they were over merely said, "Thanks for going a long ways off to fight," but in everyone's heart was an emotion which could not be hidden.

On the 9th our planes again took off in search of the enemy. A damaged enemy cruiser which was fleeing, leaving a trail of oil, was quickly disposed of. After that there was nothing. The waters below were calm, as if nothing had ever happened. Passing over the scene of yesterday's furious battle, bunches of wild flowers were dropped with a prayer that those who had died gloriously might rest in eternal peace.

CABINET APPROVES PLAN FOR MINISTRY

(Continued From Page 1)

ponding to and cooperating with the Army and the Navy.

3. The four Bureaus of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs are to have names, as given below:

The General Affairs Bureau.
The Manchurian Affairs Bureau.
The China Affairs Bureau.
The South Affairs Bureau.

The following statement was issued by the Board of Information on Friday:

Plan for a draft Imperial ordinance concerning the regulations governing the Foreign Ministry.

1. The Foreign Minister is to carry out administrative affairs related to foreign countries, protect the commerce of the Empire in foreign countries, and control affairs related to the subjects of the Empire residing in foreign countries and to emigration and colonization and overseas. The affairs coming under the jurisdiction of the Minister for Greater East Asiatic Affairs are to be excluded from those under the Foreign Minister's jurisdiction.

The Foreign Minister is to direct and supervise diplomatic and consular officials with regard to affairs stipulated in the foregoing clause.

2. The Foreign Ministry is to have the following bureaus under the plan:

NEW—
Political Affairs Bureau.
Bureau of Commerce.
Bureau of Treaties.
Investigation Bureau.
OLD (To Be Abolished)—
East Asia Bureau.
European and Asiatic Bureau.
America Bureau.
South Seas Bureau.
Bureau of Commercial Affairs.
Bureau of Treaties.
Investigation Department.
Under plan for enforcement of simplification of administrative business—
General Affairs Bureau.
East Asia Bureau.
European and Asiatic Bureau.
America Bureau.
Bureau of Commercial Affairs.
Bureau of Treaties.

With Regard to the Unification of the Administration Within Japan and Abroad (September 11, 1942)

1. Central Organ

(1) The management and control of the business relative to the Governments-General of Chosen and Taiwan as well as the Karafuto Government shall be vested in the hands of the Home Minister.

(2) A control bureau shall be established in the Home Office for the disposal and control of such business.

(3) The office-holders of this control bureau shall be appointed from among those of the control bureau and industry bureau of the Overseas Ministry.

(4) A liaison commission shall be organized in the Home Office in order to establish necessary connection among the different government-offices within Japan and those of the Government-General of Chosen, Government-General of Taiwan as well as of the Government-General of Karafuto.

2. Chosen

(1) The Governor-General of Chosen shall be controlled and managed by the Home Minister and shall perform the various government affairs. However, as regards affairs of special nature, they shall be supervised by the Prime Minister or the Ministers of the different Ministries, according to the nature of the affairs.

(2) As regards the aforesaid clause, in case some important suggestion is found necessary to be made, a way shall be opened so that the Minister concerned be empowered to indicate it to the Home Minister.

3. Taiwan

(1) The supervision of the Government-General of Taiwan by the Overseas Minister shall be transferred to the Home Minister.

The Governor-General of Taiwan shall place all affairs of special nature under the supervision of either the Prime Minister or Ministers of the different Ministries, according to the nature of the same, thus enlarging the scope of the supervision of the Ministers of the different Ministries.

(2) A way shall be opened so that the Minister concerned shall be empowered to indicate it to the Governor-General of Taiwan in case there is a suggestion necessary to be made in connection with the supervision of the aforesaid matter.

(3) Where the name of the Overseas Minister is given in the government laws organizations and regulations shall be replaced with the name of the Home Minister.

4. Karafuto:

(1) Karafuto shall be incorporated into Japan Proper in 1943.

(2) As a modus vivendi, the name of the Overseas Minister appearing in the current government institutions shall be replaced by that of the Home Minister and, moreover, the current government systems shall be observed as they are, while the supervision of the same by the Ministers of the different Ministries shall be changed into directing supervision.

The Board of Information Friday made an announcement relative to matters under the jurisdiction of the Governors-General of Chosen and Taiwan but which are subject to supervision by the Prime Minister and or other State Ministers. These matters include:

1. Business pertaining to statistics. This will be subject to supervision by the Premier.
2. Business concerning currency, banking and Customs tariffs. This will be subject to supervision by the Minister of Finance.
3. Business having to do with general education and aeronautics in universities, higher schools, colleges and vocational colleges. This will be subject to supervision by the Minister of Education.
4. Matters pertaining to rice, wheat and other staple foodstuffs and agricultural products and ocean fishing. These will be subject to supervision by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
5. Business concerning key mining industries, foreign trade, weights and measures will be subject to supervision by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.
6. Mail, electric communication, marine transportation (excluding coastal navigation) and aviation will be subject to supervision by the Minister of Communications.
7. Business relative to railways will be subject to supervision by the Minister of Railways.
8. Matters relative to foreign exchange will be subject to supervision by the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

In view of the necessity of judicial officers in the Southern Regions, and in step with the government's policy of simplification of administration, the Ministry of Justice has decided to abolish branches of provincial courts, to decrease its powers, and to reduce the number of district courts throughout the nation.

This decision, which will become effective on October 1, will see the abolition of branches at eight places, and the powers of 37 will be decreased. Business will cease at 101 of the 283 district courts throughout the nation.

NAZI FORCES TAKE STRONG POSITIONS

(Continued From Page 1)

failed to return, the communique said.

Soviets Admit Losses

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—The Soviet Information Board in its special announcement today admitted that 42 Soviet sniper divisions and 25 brigades, including 14 tank brigades, suffered considerable losses in the combat between May 1 and August 31, according to a Reuters dispatch from Moscow.

Pierce Inner Defenses

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—Following close fighting with Soviet defenders, a large part of the attacking German army has reached the inner defenses of Stalingrad and are preparing for a final assault against Soviet positions, the High Command announced today.

Britain Denounced For New Outrage

(Continued From Page 1)

forces this morning launched a general attack on the west coast ports of Madagascar, the Vichy Government announced in a communique.

A large British fleet, the announcement said, simultaneously attacked Majunga and Ambaja, respectively 500 and 152 kilometers south of Disgo Suaren, and Morondero, 250 kilometers south of Majunga.

The communique reported in part: "Following a vain attempt by De Gaullists to disembark Tuesday at a point some 27 kilometers north of Majunga, the British Thursday morning launched a general attack on various west coast ports of Madagascar without more justification that in the case of the earlier attack on Diego Suarez."

British warplanes, on the other hand, were reported to have raided as far inland as 160 kilometers and also to have indiscriminately bombed a train, killing two civilian passengers.

JAPAN TIMES BALL TEAM TO TACKLE Y.C.A.C. NINE

Facing their first big test of the season, the Japan Times and Advertiser nine will travel to Yokohama to tackle the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club in a regulation baseball game Sunday morning at the Y.C. and A.C. grounds. The tilt will start at 10:30 a.m. sharp.

In anticipation of their toughest opposition to date the Times nine, led by Captain Hirayanagi, have concluded a week of strenuous practice. On the other hand, the Yokohama nine already have several games under their belts and it is reported that they have pointed for this tilt. It is expected that the local scribes will run up against a heavy barrage.

Manager Hanaoka will send his ace chucker, Miike, against the Club men, while Yokohama will in all probability stake victory on the sturdy arm of Harriss.

The Times line-up: Pitcher, Miike; catcher, Hagihara; 1b, Nishigori; 2b, Sheba; 3b, Hanaoka; ss, Hirayanagi; lf, Hatano; cf, Shibuya; rf, Hirota. Utilities: Takahashi, Okita, Nagahama.

Y.C. & A.C. roster—L. Haum, F. Harriss, E. Gordess, S. Bielous, E. Schoene, E. Fernandes, Weiss, Brigel, E. Eymard, Ravetta, P. Lord, A. Petroff, C. Fernandes. (These club members are asked to be on the field by 10 a.m. sharp.)

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RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK-AMAH seeks position. Please write to Box 307, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TRANSLATOR, many years experience, seeks position. Please address Box 300, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Help Wanted

EXPERIENCED governess, about 30 years old, speaking German or English, possibly Roman Catholic, wanted by the Italian Consul in Kobe. Reply Baistrocchi, Karuizawa 660 (Shiba K.S.S. 43).

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGNER wants to rent furnished bedroom, bathroom, study and kitchen. Reply to Mimkoff, Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. Bulgarian.

5-8 room house in Akasaka or Azabu district or near Shimbashi Station, Tokyo Station. Apply Lenz, 90/11 Bluff, Yokohama.

FURNISHED house with six or more rooms wanted by foreigners in Tokyo. Apply Box 299, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

LARGE house, 5-7 rooms, near Shimbashi or Tokyo Station, Azabu or Akasaka. Reply Honkyoku 2-1144, Yokohama.

MEDIUM-SIZE Japanese or foreign house, if possible with garden, wanted to exchange for comfortable bungalow on Yokohama Bluff. Box 662, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

SMALL foreign or Japanese style house, furnished or unfurnished, or 1-2 rooms with breakfast, wanted immediately by Swiss gentleman. Apply Weiss, 68-D, Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

WANTED furnished house or 2 furnished rooms by Swiss bachelor in Yokohama. Reply New Grand Hotel, Room 312.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

PIANO, upright, German action, in good condition. Boch radio-gramophone, large size. Apply Box 304, Japan Times, Tokyo.

RADIO-GRAMOPHONE, 5 tubes, stand model, for ¥350. Linguaphone, English conversation, 16 records complete in case. Box 305, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BYCICLES, 1 man's and 1 lady's, large size. Apply Box 308, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3364.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 304, Japan Times, Yokohama.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

WANTED to buy a German or Italian-make car. Must be in excellent condition, with good tires. Apply Yokohama Honkyoku 2-0150.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7 Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall, Tel. 2-2370.

Business Opportunity

EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurasawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Lost

STRAYED on September 9th afternoon from 48 Shinzaka-machi (Akasaka-ku) "Wolf," a male Alsatian, 9 months old, black with fawn paws, without collar. News will deeply be appreciated. Reward. Tel. 48-5170.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-8 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

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SWORDS OF YAMATO HOLD NOBLE SPIRIT

Expert Proves That Japanese Blades Are Not Mere Weapons for War

On the lawn in front of the Naval Museum stands an impressive statue of a Nippon Sea Eagle grasping a Japanese sword, with the title "Conquest of the Skies" embossed in the stonework. To a casual observer ignorant of the true significance of Yamato blades, the monument may seem incongruous, for the question 'Of what use is a sword to a flier?' will immediately arise. However, Koson Honami, expert judge of Japanese swords, has the following to say in a recent issue of the Kagaku Bunka magazine:

Fully manifesting the spirit of eagerness to set out on the conquest of the enemy skies and the iron determination of the officers and the men of Japan's Aerial Forces never to return alive, this statue always affects me deeply.

From the standpoint of common knowledge, it would not be an adequate portrayal of an aerial hero under the title of "Conquest of the Skies" to have him grasp in his hands a Japanese sword. Of course, there is no way for my knowing uninitiated in the field of art, just what was the motive underlying the impulse of the sculptor who risked this incongruity in his creation. The sculptor must have fully recognized the death-defying spirit of Japanese aerial fighters who carried Japanese swords on their flights instead of parachutes, and of the spiritual influence of the Japanese sword on the Japanese. By this sword the sculptor thought to symbolize the spirit of our Sea Eagles and profoundly to impress those who gazed on this statue.

However, I am quite confident that the Japanese alone will receive any emotional impression from the sight of a Japanese sword, for only they will be able to understand the spirit embodied in the blade. It would be completely incomprehensible to a foreigner that a hero of the air should carry with him a weapon that could be used only on land.

Sword Symbolizes Spirit

A foreigner would see a Japanese sword as a mere weapon of war, but to a Japanese, it is not a mere weapon to be used against the foe but a crystallized symbol of a precious racial spirit. As according to the words of Toko Fujita, "The righteousness of the Land of the Gods, intensified becomes like tempered steel," the Japanese sword is an incarnation of the Yamato spirit. Our ancestors considered the sword as the soul of the Bushi, never allowing the slightest soiling or rusting of their cherished blades, the sight of which reproved cowardice and spurred them on ever confident of victory in a righteous battle. This traditional belief of the race is clearly evident through 3,000 years of history. The faith of the ancient people who held the sword in such deference has been handed down through all these ages and still flows unchanged in our veins. Therefore, whether actually used or not, wherever the Japanese engage in a battle the Japanese sword is there. On airplanes that take their winged passage through the skies, in submarines that nose their way on the bottom of the sea, everywhere the men wear their Japanese swords.

Well-known is the story of Admiral Togo who in the Battle of the Japan Sea in the Russo-Japanese War stood staunchly on the deck of his Flagship Mikasa holding firmly in his right hand the noted sword, a gift of the Emperor Meiji, made by Kichifusa Ichimonji of Bizen, Fukuoka. If only a weapon against the enemy, what need for it would a commander have on the bridge of a battleship?

Needless to say, a Japanese sword is a very ancient weapon. When it was first made no one knows, but the maker's name began to be carved on the blades about 1,000 years ago. During the Heian Period, the might of the sword re-echoed across the ocean to China. Today the valorous men of the Imperial Forces, in order to win the War of Greater East Asia, with battle lines spreading over vast areas, grasp tightly in their hands the same Japanese swords as of ancient days. With the weapons of war advancing and developing at a tremendous pace, where in all the world can be found an army using a weapon of the same form and faculty as 1,000 years ago. From this fact alone the Imperial Forces may be said to be the astonishment of the world.

Key Role in Modern Warfare

I have just said that a Japanese sword is not a weapon for actual warfare. However, in modern warfare, it has played its part splendedly as a weapon against the enemy. A severe material and spiritual blow may be dealt an enemy to a certain degree by a cannon ball or a bomb with its fearful destructive power, but complete submission can never be attained. East and West, past and present, the fundamental law that the final victory rests on the outcome of hand-to-hand fighting cannot be modified.

In studying the brilliant achievements of the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, wherever the Imperial Army Emblem advances all have submitted before it, because the Japanese Forces dare to make landings in the most difficult of military operations and engage in hand-to-hand fighting to capture enemy strongholds.

From all standpoints the Japanese Army is the strongest in the world, but they excel best in the military tactic of hand-to-hand fighting, with no equal to be found elsewhere. As long as the fundamental law remains unchanged that the final victory depends on hand-to-hand fighting, the invincibility of the Japanese Army is forever assured.

The might of the Japanese sword is displayed most signally when the battle turns into a hand-to-hand struggle. The keen edge of the Japanese sword, it is said, cuts even steel. Abdomens of three persons can be cut asunder with one stroke of an ordinary sword, five abdomens by a superior blade, as a record of one noted sword attests. An indescribable fear must grip the hearts of the enemy when the Japanese soldiers plunge into their midst waving their swords and cutting left and right.

Terror Gripped Enemy Officer

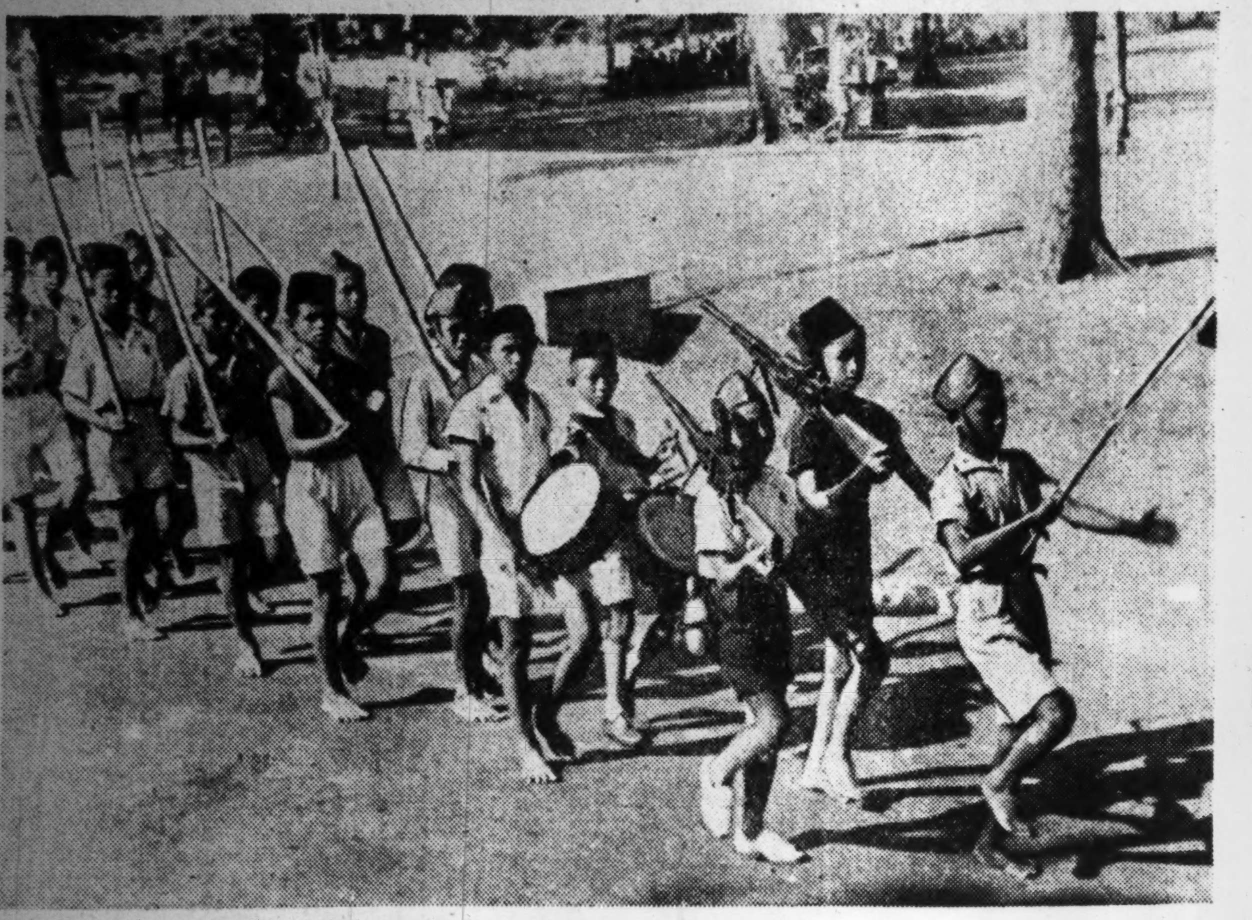
A Dutch army officer who was taken captive by the Japanese Parachute Forces at Palembang recounted to a member of the Army Press Corps how he had fainted at the sight of the sharp metallic glint of the blade although merely scratched on the forehead, completely overpowered by the vigor of the Japanese officer who wielded the sword. I once read in a certain journal that an Army Pressman behind the lines in the Malayan offensive was asked by a Malayan child if the Japanese soldiers were so strong because they carried Japanese swords. This proves that the might of the Japanese sword has become known even to the innocent children of the native inhabitants, let alone the officers and men of the enemy forces.

Through the War of Greater East Asia, the fame and power of the glorious Japanese sword will spread wider. Such, however, only gives rise to fear of its sharp edge, looked upon merely as a weapon of war. When the War of Greater East Asia has been won, Japan as a great leader must fully show the peoples of Greater East Asia that in the unsheathed sword lies its real power, indicative of the spiritual phase of the Japanese sword treasured by the Japanese as an incarnation of his soul.

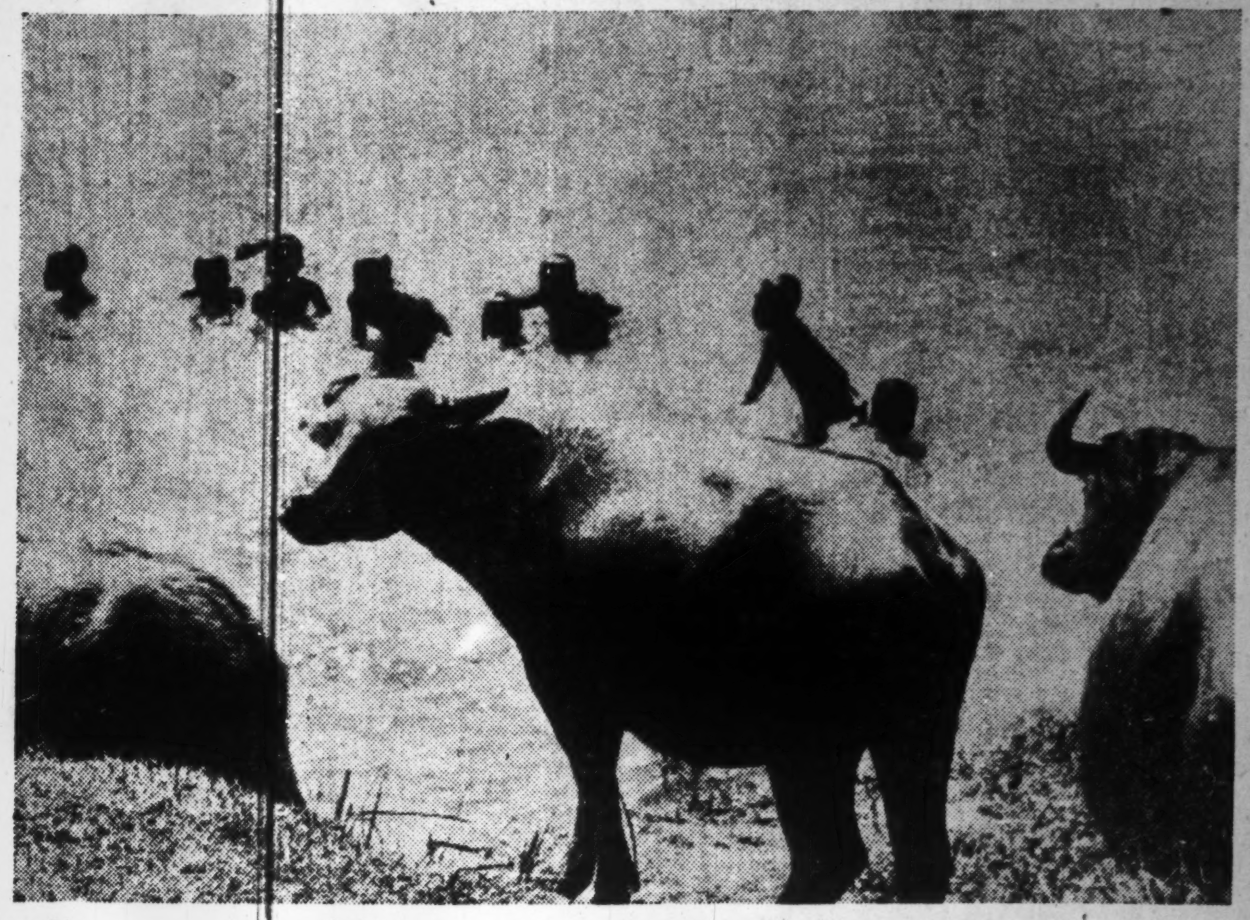
Axis Envoys for Hsinking

In order to attend the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, a group of seven foreign diplomats in Tokyo including Hungarian Minister Nicolas de Vegh, Finnish Minister Charles Gustav Idman, Rumanian Minister Georges Bagulesco and Helmut Fellmer, professor of the Tokyo Music of Academy, and his wife left here for Manchoukuo on Thursday, states Domei.

Java, Land of Carefree, Bath-Loving, Kite-Flying Children



Marching as to war . . . . Javanese children at drill.



A few buffaloes just add to the fun of taking a bath.

Javanese children, says the Domei correspondent in Batavia, closely resemble Japanese children, having similar features, color of skin and being about the same height. In fact, the correspondent adds, they look very much like the bronzed Nippon tots one finds on the beaches of Yamato.

"The children of Java are carefree and good natured to the extreme—probably the result of the eternal summer and sublime ignorance of the bitter experience of shivering in the cold. Dressed in shorts and light, thin shirts, these children run happily through sun-baked streets barefooted and bareheaded, seemingly without a care in the world," the writer says.

He continues:

"Strange as it may seem, Javanese children are inordinately fond of baths. Bathing in nearby rivers or waterways may be classed as one of their favorite sports. Splashing about in the water, they thoroughly enjoy themselves. The muddiness of most of the Javanese rivers is no hindrance to these children. The first thing they do when they get up in the morning is to take a bath. The ablutions are repeated four or five times during the day. But there is a good reason for this fondness for bathing: taking baths is undoubtedly the best way to keep healthy in the hot tropical climate.

"As for meals, the children are not accustomed to eating at certain fixed hours, but enjoy the privilege of eating whenever they feel hungry. However, this privilege has a distinct drawback. Irregularity in eating hours causes a high percentage in the number of persons suffering from gastric ailments.

"Javanese children are strangers to commands of 'Do this' or 'Don't do that.' To be scolded for not brushing their teeth in the morning, for instance, is something the Javanese children never experience. If they dirty their clothes, it doesn't matter much because they can wash them while they bathe, incidentally rinsing their mouths with the same water they bathe in and wash their clothes. They are apparently not taught to do things, but learn their daily routine instinctively.

Well Behaved

"Being spanked or slapped for misbehavior is also unknown to them. Whenever the parents reluctantly feel that they must punish the children, they make them hold out their hands and lightly tap the palm. But even this punishment is rarely administered, because the children of Java are exceptionally well-behaved. They get up early in the morning and go to the fields to pick flowers which they take to the busy streets to sell. Some of them devote their talents to the art of selling peanuts on the streets. The earnings, which may be all of 50 sen for one day's hard work, are gleefully taken home and given to the parents.

"One of the favorite pastimes of Javanese children is kite-flying, and with the advent of the dry season, the open fields can be seen filled with children excitedly playing at 'kite-fighting.' 'Kite-fighting,' for your information, consists in trying to cut the string of your opponent's kite with the string attached to your own high-flying kite. The string is impregnated with a mixture of powdered glass and the white of eggs to make it strong.

Large Percentage Uneducated

"Almost 90 per cent of the Javanese children have had little or no education. The two main reasons for this neglect in education are: first, the coldly calculating Dutch policy of leaving the people uneducated so that they could be more easily handled, and second, the inability of Indonesians to attain high positions no matter how educated they might be, thus causing them to lose interest in the acquisition of higher knowledge.

"Early maturity is characteristic of Javanese youth. The boys take wives when they are only 17 or 18, while the girls become brides at 16 or younger. The wedding ceremony is usually held at the bridegroom's home or the bride's. Love comes after, not before, marriage: the choice of life partners is settled by the parents."

USMAN WORKS HARD FOR E. ASIA SPHERE

Prominent Indonesian National Is Meiji Graduate With Japanese Wife

Magit Usman, aged 34, is one of the most prominent Indonesians who are devoting themselves to the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in cooperation with Japan, reports a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent at Batavia.

Mr. Usman, who was born in Padang, known as the cradle of the Indonesian racial movement, studied in Tokyo and is a graduate of Meiji University in 1936. He was president of the Society for Indonesians who were residing in Tokyo.

In February, 1937, he chanced to become acquainted with a Japanese girl who is now his wife, nee Tsuyuko Osada, a daughter of a wealthy farmer in Yamanashi Prefecture, and a graduate of the Tokyo Women's College.

Soon after his marriage, he returned to Padang and was selected a member of the City Assembly. Since then he has been fighting for the cause of the racial movement. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, December 8 of last year, he was interned by the Dutch authorities because of his pro-Japanese attitude. His Japanese wife and two children shared his fate until rescued by the Imperial Forces, March 9.

Mr. Usman, now freed from the Dutch yoke and burning with joy over the cooperation with Japan, said to the Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent:

"All the Indonesians are placing absolute confidence in the Imperial Forces. For the restoration of East Asia to the Asiatics, we can now do our bit and are ready to share any hardship together with the Japanese for the attainment of the ultimate object."

CHURCHILL FLAYED FOR WANTON ACTS

Seen England's Grave-Digger For Causing Oppression in India, Dieppe Fiasco

Branding Prime Minister Winston Churchill as being the "Grave Digger of England," the magazine Gaiko makes a scathing attack on his conduct in India and in the Dieppe fiasco. The Gaiko says:

"Two recent happenings etch out very clearly Churchill's true reputation as a grave-digger. One is the blind oppression aimed at the Indian National Congress Party, the other the carrying out of reckless landing operations in Dieppe, North France.

"The demands of the Indian National Congress Party, viewed from our standpoint, were decidedly non-aggressive in tone. But the fact that England turned deaf ears to these appeals for justice and responded with blind oppression reveals the strong scepticism which Englishmen harbored against the Indians as well as their constant fear of the sword of revenge falling upon their heads for their past ruthlessness.

"The way was open for the English to give political independence to the Indians and gain their military cooperation. However, they even refused to do this. As a result, they have fallen into the worst possible abyss. The Indians had once more asked for bread and were given pebbles instead. By this, however, the eyes of the Indians were fully opened at last. The Indians were given the opportunity to see with clear unclouded eyes the true aspects of Japan.

"The landing operations at Dieppe makes one think of a coward who, placed in a desperate predicament, resorts to some reckless action. The inexperienced cowardly soldiers, unable to lie very long under the cover of the trenches, rushed onward, impelled by abject fear, into the rain of bullets.

"In England's recent actions, clear symptoms of her end can be noted. The more persistent Churchill's efforts become that much nearer will England be brought to her day of final effacement."

New Technology Office Set

A new office building for the Board of Technology was decided to be erected on an open site adjoining the Tokyo Branch of the South Manchuria Railway Company at Toranomon, according to the Asahi, reports Domei.

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Red Black Sea Fleet Faces Internment Or May Be Scuttled

Domei

BERLIN, September 10.—The Soviet Black Sea Fleet, comprising of two overage battleships, a small-sized aircraft carrier, three or four cruisers, seven or eight destroyers and approximately 30 submarines, face the prospect of being scuttled by the Red Navy, with the German forces' occupation of the majority of the naval bases on the Black Sea, well-informed quarters declared here today. The Soviet Black Sea Fleet, these sources said has only two alternatives following the German capture of the naval base along the Caucasus coast namely, internment in the Turkish port of Trebizond or Samsun or scuttling in the Black Sea after the exhaustion of its food and fuel supply.

NATIONAL SCHOOL PUPILS TO GET ROASTED SPARROW

Agriculture and Forestry Ministry Supports Plan to Utilize It as Food

Sparrows, which yearly eat huge amounts of rice crop, will be utilized as nutritious food for the national school pupils through the Nutriment Supply Association, which was recently organized with many notables as its members, states the Asahi.

According to the investigations conducted by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, a sparrow eats one "go" of rice within 10 days. Approximately ¥97,000,000 worth of rice was eaten by sparrows during last autumn throughout this country.

The Nutriment Supply Association, with the support of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, is planning to purchase sparrows at six sen each and distribute the roasted sparrows to the national schools in urban districts. Great hopes are entertained of this plan of "killing two birds with one stone."

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GERMAN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES BOOMING

Talented Artists Mobilized to Provide Healthy Amusement in Wartime

Domei

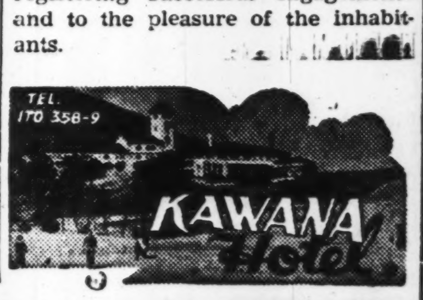
BERLIN, September 9.—Despite four years of vigorous war efforts, cultural developments in Germany and occupied territories have not only been continued but intensified, thanks to the foresight, wise planning and leadership of Chancellor Adolf Hitler

Local talents, to say nothing of talents of international fame, in cinema, drama, opera, and music, have all been mobilized to furnish the public with healthy amusement in keeping with the spirit of the times. Symphonic and operatic concerts under the direction of such celebrated figures as Heinrich George have of late been held at Vienna, Budapest and in Rumania and Switzerland.

German films are produced in enormous numbers and distributed throughout the occupied territories and friendly countries in Europe and Middle East. It is not at all rare to find German artists acclaimed for their artistry in Paris, similarly French artists in Berlin, Belgian artists in Holland.

Even in countries where interest in matters of culture have been known to be low, dramatic plays and musical concerts given under the leadership of capable German artists have come to be warmly welcomed.

Cultural movement to parallel the restoration of peace is not neglected even in occupied Soviet territories, and troupers can be seen travelling from one little town to another, registering successful engagements and to the pleasure of the inhabitants.



ATHLETIC MEET TO BE HELD

For Wounded Soldiers at Korakuen Stadium, October 8

An athletic meet to be participated in by wounded soldiers will be held at the Korakuen Stadium on October 8, reports Domei.

The meet will be sponsored jointly by the Tokyo Prefectural and Municipal Offices and the Military Relief Society with the support of the War and Navy Ministries.

On the day of the meet, it is expected that some 20,000 persons comprising students, nurses, members of war bereaved families and those left behind by soldiers at the front will throng the stadium. Prizes to be awarded will consist of various works by girl high school students.

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SPIRIT OF YOUTH MARKED LIFE OF SEIHO TAKEUCHI

Noted Painter Who Recently Died Was Paragon of Earnestness

HAD BRILLIANT CAREER

Among His Pupils Are Some Noted Members of the Academy of Arts

It might sound desrespectful to refer to that great artist, the late Seiho Takeuchi, as just "Seiho-san," but it is hard to call him "O." the title for an aged person, for although he was near eighty, he was such a sprightly person. Moreover, one was always so charmed by his splendid conversation and made to feel so much at home that "Seiho-san" unwittingly came out.

This is not all. There is also the vividness, the youthfulness, that permeate through his works of the past sixty years. Let us see for example his painting of snakes which he exhibited in the 2600th Anniversary Memorial Exhibition, sponsored by the Daimai and the Tonichi. Then there are his paintings of "The Deer" and "The Duck." The touch and the tone of color are so lively that no one would think that they were painted by a man in his seventies.

Great Earnestness

Of his efforts in his younger days, I know nothing. But I do know that even when he was in his seventies and suffering from neuralgia of the joints, he once knelt before a chicken pen for half a day to observe the chickens.

There is also the story of how he raised some sea gulls in his yard, and even took such pains as to set a motor for sending well-water to the pen, for the city water was too cold in winter and too warm in summer. He thus studied the sea gulls for some eight years, when one day a water-official came, accusing him that he had been using city water. The artist's explanation was of no avail. He finally had to pay three years' fine for stealing water. Such story only goes to show his ernestness in his work.

In sketching, as the aim lies in grasping the essence of the object, the form of the object need not be followed too closely, and the parts with no pictorial element may be left out. When Seiho-san was criticized by botanists and zoologists that his paintings of birds and animals were not accurate enough he merely said, "There's a saying that pictures tell lies, you know," and passed the matter off. An artist, after all is not an illustrator of animals and plant specimens.

Life Sketch

To give a brief outline of Seiho-san's life, he was born in the first year of Genji (1864) as the son of an owner of a tea-house called Kamemasa on the east of Horikawa in Aburashoji, Kyoto City. At fourteen years of age, he was initiated into Japanese painting by Eirin Tsuchida, and at eighteen he studied under Bairei Kono, the great master of the Yojo School in Kyoto.

His marvelous work there soon won him the title of the best pupil. In the midst of the chaotic atmosphere of the painting circle of that time, he was guided by Tenshin Okakura and Ernest Francisco Fenollosa and developed in himself the spirit of a true artist.

Upon going to Europe in 1900 to study Western painting, he gained more confidence in himself than ever, and his name, which was already renowned throughout the painting circles, became even more known as he was made a judge at the first Educational Ministry Art Exhibition. In 1910, he was appointed a court artist; in 1919, was made a member of the Imperial Academy of Art; and in 1937, he was awarded the Cultural Decoration, together with Taikan Yokoyama, as the first artists of Japanese painting to receive that honor.

Pupils

Among his pupils are Suisho Nishiyama, Shoen Kamimura, both members of the Academy of Arts, Koyo Ishizaki, Chikko Ono, Keika Kaneshima, Shinsen Tokuoka, and Yoson Ikeda. Goun Nishimura, who was known for his realistic style, and Bakusen Tsuchida, were both his pupils who, after being elected into the Academy of Art, died before their teacher.

Seiho-san was extraordinarily warm-hearted toward his teacher and pupils. His teacher Bairei, who died in 1895 at the age of 52, was the founder of the Kyoto Prefectural Painting School. And as it was due to him that Japanese painting flourished in Kyoto, leading to the founding of the Kyoto Painting College and the Art and Craft School, Seiho-san proposed a plan to erect a statue of his teacher in the grounds of the College. The plan was put into effect two years ago.

He also planned to publish a collection of Bairei's paintings, assisted by his sons Ichisaburo and Ichishiro. The collection was also completed last spring. Such warmth shown for a teacher is rare even among painting circles.

Extreme Kindness

He was likewise kind and sympathetic to his pupils, guiding them as a parent would his child. Avoiding such policy as uniform education, he strove to develop the merits of each pupil. Due to the teacher's kind efforts his pupils are all endowed with a special style and individuality.

Should any of his pupils take to illness, Seiho-san went to see him in spite of his busy self. In 1933, he returned to his Kyoto home from his retreat in Yugawara only four times, once to visit the sick-bed of Bakusen Tsuchida and once to participate in the funeral rites for Goun Nishimura. His affection for his pupils can be seen from this alone.

As he was born in the center of Kyoto, he took great interest in Gidayu and Tokiwazu beside his work as an artist. Drama was another art in which he was deeply interested; and from this reason, he was bound with a strong tie of friendship to the late Ganjiro Nakamura, the great Kabuki actor.

His policy in painting lay in respecting the originality of the artist. Having such a policy, he made it the judge's responsibility to recognize the efforts of the less talented than the easily accomplished work of the genius. (Ken Sennan, in "Sunday Mainichi")

QUEER ANIMALS OF SHONAN ISLE THRILL VISITOR

Scribe Says Worst Pests Are Ants, Not Mosquitoes

STRANGE HABITS DESCRIBED

Pitcher Plants, Fed Too Many Insects, Suffered From Stomach-Ache

In the Singapore of 100 years ago, there were tigers, leopards, and crocodiles, of course, but monkeys are about the largest animals in the Shonan Island of today. In the woods of the Shonan Island Botanical Garden are hundreds of monkeys leading the same life as their ancestors, but they seem to be quite used to man. Just give them candy or fruit. They will play with you the whole day.

According to the records of the Shonan Island Museum, there are ten kinds of poisonous snakes and eleven kinds of sea-serpents. Although I haven't heard of any one having died from poison-snake bites, I have heard that there are quite a number of cases of people dying from sea-snake bites.

Some time ago a surgeon discovered some snakes that looked exactly like the poison snakes found in South China and French Indo-China. Although they looked like earthworms they were proved to be snakes. But according to the surgeon's careful examination, they were different from the poison snakes found in the said region.

I have heard that when cobras are angered, they raise their heads and blow out poison like a vaporizer. The dancing snakes here need not be feared, for the poison has been extracted from them.

Another creature of interest here is the bat that comes flying at midnight to the large trees near the houses.

The wings measure from two to three feet in length. The bats fly through the moonbeams, and as soon as they alight on a tree, they begin to fight noisily. According to the Malays, the flesh above the abdomen make savory food when broiled, but I think I would rather not taste it.

Another disturber of sleep is a bird that cries the whole night through with a pecking sound like a woodpecker going at his work.

The horn-bill, called the king of birds in the jungle in this region, can also be seen flying proudly in the sky, cutting through the air with its bill measuring more than a foot in length.

In the Malay villages here are some homes raising honey-bees. There seem to be two kinds of honey-bees, one working during the day and going back to the nest at night, and another working and resting at opposite times. Both kinds are equally industrious.

Just try to harm them, and you will have the time of your life. It is even said that one Malay was stung to death by them. In Japan any one near the assailant will be equally in danger, but the honey-bees here take revenge only on the offender. They are very accurate in their pick.

According to the Malays, the leader of the bees flies over the one whom he sees to be the culprit and urinates on him. The rest of the bees follow the scent of the urine and launch a big attack on the culprit. As the honey-bees have such a keen sense of smell that they can scent a flower half a mile away, they ought to be quite accurate in their attack.

The mosquitoes are considered the worst pests in the South, but the ants are just as annoying. Every bit of food must be kept in a bowl and be floated in water, or you will be visited by these unwelcome guests. I remember, while I was in the army, I was once sitting on a river bank writing an article, when suddenly I felt itchy. I looked down to see hundreds of red ants on me. Some were as big as half an inch. They attacked me ravenously, shaking their heads to and fro and raising their rear ends high. From that time on, I have decided to rank them with the mosquitoes.

There are two shops in Shonan selling rare tropical fish. The prices are extremely low, angel-fish costing one sen only, while fighting-fish cost five sen each. A few of these fishes will provide any-one with an enjoyable meal.

The angel-fish, for instance, changes its stripes into black when the light is turned off, and when the light is switched on, these stripes instantly disappear as though some chemical has been daubed on them.

The fighting-fish, I hear, fights till its fins and scales are all torn, but when put together with the other fish, it becomes so timid, it passes the whole day hiding under a stone.

Among the wild grasses growing on the roadside is one that is exactly like the sleeping grass of Japan. But the ones here perhaps have keener senses, for they droop even when a strong wind blows on them.

Let me tell you about the pitcher plants which suffered recently from stomach-ache. It all started because some one threw insects into the pitchers of these insectivorous plants. The keepers of the botanical garden talked the matter over and decided to run medicine into them. However, as new cases continued to come out, they finally decided to have watchmen look after them.

Then there are the beautiful linden trees growing luxuriantly along the Connaught Drive. There are also the rain trees that look like parasols, and the flame-of-wood with the flaming red flowers. Shonan Island is indeed a land where "trees grow and flowers bloom in eternal glory," as the poet has it. (Sunday Mainichi)

Evolution of Japanese Costumes

The Kimono, whose definition is found in all the dictionaries of the world, is popularly regarded as the national costume of the Japanese people. It goes without saying, however, that the kimono did not exist from the beginning. The evolution of Japanese costumes through the ages is a gorgeous pageant of color and unique interest. . . .

Food, clothing and shelter have always been the primary needs of mankind, and a historical survey of any one of these is always of unfailing interest to any person, irrespective of race or creed.

Changes in clothing, as a rule, have occurred more frequently than changes in food or types of shelter; particularly so in countries where there are seasonal changes. To illustrate, the countries in temperate latitudes show an astounding flexibility in the changes of fashion, whereas it is inconceivable that the natives of Equatorial Africa, for instance, would even know the meaning of the word 'fashion.'

Mention of Japan at once brings to mind the word 'kimono,' but the Japanese did not always dress in kimono. History shows that the Japanese national costume has undergone a bewildering series of changes from that remote period when the first Emperor Jimmu Tenno ruled the land of Yamato.

The male costume at that time consisted of a narrow-sleeved coat and 'hakama', with a sash, or 'obi' tied in front, a necklace of 'magatama' (comma-shaped beads), leggings called 'ayui,' and leather sandals. The hair was parted in the middle and tied in a coil behind the ears. This style of headdress was called the 'mizura.' Worn on the girdle was a sword called 'kabuzuchi,' characterized by a straight blade and a large hilt. A wax-tree bow and bamboo arrows with iron tips completed the outfit.

The woman of that period often wore vines in her flowing hair. Her outer coat and sash resembled the man's, but she wore in addition a garment with folds called a 'mo' around her waist, and a scarf called a 'hire,' which hung from her shoulders. The costume of this primitive age seems to have been influenced by those of the South Seas and Western Asia.

In the Nara period the costume of the nobility was greatly influenced by the intercourse with China which had begun in the Suiko period. The manner of dressing the women's hair resembled that of the Chinese women of that period and was usually adorned with ornaments called 'hokei' and various kinds of ornamental hairpins. The peculiar feature of the facial make-up of the period was the painting of red beauty spots, one in the middle of the forehead and one beside the mouth.

This custom is said to have originated with a certain Madam Tung. The sleeveless coat worn by women was called 'karaginu,' and under it they wore narrow-sleeved kimono, the sleeves being covered with 'mo.' The 'hire' was worn during this period also. The era boasted of fine brocade and damask and silk gauze dyed with rich vegetable dyes, and beautiful embroidery. Designs were adapted not only from China but also from Persia, Greece, Rome and the countries of Western Asia.

The women of the Heian period usually wore their hair long, young girls tying it behind the head with paper cords. As a peculiar feature of facial make-up, they plucked their eyebrows and painted on artificial brows with lamp-soot mixed with gingelly oil. The costume of the period showing a reaction against the indiscriminate imitation of Chinese costumes, became peculiarly nationalistic.

The most extravagant of the women's costumes of the period was known as the 'juni-hitoe' (twelve robes worn over one another); and the ordinary wear of the women consisted of a rather heavy garment called 'uchiki' with an unlined garment underneath. The outer clothing of the young girls was similar to the 'uchiki'; only it was called 'akome.'

The development of nationalism in costumes was temporarily interrupted by the lack of naterial resources due to the Great Upheaval of the Ojin era. But in the period of Toyotomi Hideyoshi, national economy was established on a firm foundation, and culture in general reached new heights, with a rise in living standards and consequent realization of the golden age in national costumes.

The women of the Momoyama period painted large eyebrows on their faces. The period of 'uchiki' was over, and its place 'uchikake' was donned in formal attire. The 'aigi' or garment worn under the 'uchikake,' was of red or white cloth; and the 'kosode' worn under the 'aigi' was often gorgeously designed and richly colored. Figured satin was widely used for 'uchikake,' and the designs, though beautiful and well conceived, were characteristically without unity or standard in arrangement. The subjects used for costume designing covered everything from trees, flowers and animals to utensils and jewelery. This was the period when new styled costumes followed one after another in rapid succession, preparing the way for the Yedo period.

The elegance of costume that marked the earlier part of the Yedo period was the result of the flowering of the nationalistic tendency in costume that had been progressing for a number of decades. Flowers became the chief subject of costume designs, and the designs, unlike those of the previous period, came to assume definite patterns.

Toward the end of the Yedo period the elegance of the earlier period gave place to a tendency toward bewitching beauty and then toward decadence. The women usually had their hair done up in a style called 'shimada' ornamented with tortoise shell combs and floral hair-pins. Long sleeved kimono or 'furisode' with skirt designs, wide obi made of silk gauze, and crepe in the summer tied either in 'kataya' or 'taiko musubi' characterized the general feminine costume of the period. Such accessories as 'obijime' which is tied over the obi, and 'obiage' had their origin toward the end of the Yedo period.

With the close of the feudal period and the opening of Japan to the West, an era manifesting a great conglomeration of the elements of East and West was ushered in. The styles of women's headdress included 'shimada,' 'marumage', and 'sokuhatsu' or foreign style. The latter is said to have originated with such social leaders as Madam Utako Shimoda, after the Sino-Japanese war. Tasselled hairpins and elaborate floral pins graced their hair. The style of the kimono does not show any marked difference from that of Obiage, Obijime, and Karage, and the designs on materials showed some development. Women's geta, or wooden sandals, came to be of many different kinds according to different weather conditions and individual taste. It is interesting to note that the 'shingen-bukuro' carried by the women of the Meiji Period was the forerunner of the modern purse.

A Lay of Complaint

Lady Sakanohe No Isatsune

My Lord had vowed that with
deep constancy
Firm-rooted as the sturdy sedge
that grow
In the clear pools of Naniha—
so he
Would love and guard me
through the golden years.
I gave my heart to him (ah!
foolish heart!
Yet stainless as a mirror's bur-
nished face)—
Into his keeping, and on him
I leaned,
Trusting in him, as sailor in
his ship—
Nor, as the drifting seaweed to
and fro,
Backwards and forwards in the
swirling tides,
Has my love wavered from that
very hour!
Yet now, perchance, the mighty
gods have willed
To part us twain. Or is it evil
words
Of envious mortals? For he
comes no more,
My Lord who came so often!
neither sends
White-wanded messenger to tell
me why.
From the red dawn until the
dense night falls,
And all the hours of darkness
through I weep
Hopeless and helpless. Plain for
all to see
My misery, and weeping like a
babe,
I wander forth, nor waiting,
dare to hope
For word or message from the
one I love!

Drowned

(Manyoshu)

No bird-songs at dawn-breaking,
sound by the lonely sea,
Where sleeps he, never wak-
ing;
Behind him, faintly looming,
the solemn mountains lie;
Before him, waves dull boom-
ing.
On shining seaweed pillow, he
rests on pebbly shore,
Drenched by each wind-tossed
billow.
Not even mantle closing, with
wings of dragon-fly,
Around his form reposing.
All lone he lies, as sleeping for-
getful of the world,
Of laughter or of weeping.
Once loved him—Father, Moth-
er, haply young wife and
fair
Loved him above all other.
But never word of greeting,
from him to them shall pass,
Nevermore place of meeting!
Vainly a message seeking, home-
place and name tell not
Lips like a babe's unspeaking.
Piteous the sight, heart-rending,
but such the world's sad
way,
All things to silence tending!

FEUDAL TEACHER STRESSED VALUE OF REFINED ARTS

Samurai Were Encouraged to Study Verse Making and Tea Ceremony

MENTAL CALMNESS VALUED

Sincerity and Austerity Were Essential Adjuncts to Warriorship

Though Bushido naturally implies first of all the qualities of strength and forcefulness, to have this one side only developed is to be nothing but a rustic samurai of no great account.

So a samurai ought certainly to be literate, and, if he has time, should take up verse-making or Teaism to a certain extent. For if he does not study he will not be able to understand the reasons of things either past or present. And however worldly-wise or sagacious he may be, he will find himself greatly handicapped at times for want of learning.

For if you have a general understanding of the affairs of your own country and of foreign lands and carefully consider the three principles of time and place and rank, and follow the best course, you are not likely to make many mistakes in your calculations. And that is why I assume that a samurai should be studious.

But if he makes bad use of his knowledge and grows opinionated and looks down on the illiterate as not all there, and if he becomes a worshipper of everything foreign and thinks nothing any good if it is not Chinese, and is so prejudiced that he cannot perceive that a thing may be unsuitable for Japan at the present time, good though it may be in theory, then I say his learning is too much of a good thing. With this in view he should study.

Again, verse-making is a custom of our country and great soldiers in all ages have been distinguished in it, so that even a humble retainer will do well to go in for it and try his hand at a clumsy verse on occasion.

But anyone who gets entirely absorbed in it and neglects his ordinary duties will become soft in mind and body and lose all martial qualities and look like nothing but a courtier-samurai. Particularly, if you get too fond of these short Haikai verses that are now so fashionable, you may easily get into the way of being glib-tongued and witty and smart even in the company of grave and reserved colleagues, and though this may be amusing in society at the present time it is an attitude samurai ought to avoid.

Then, as to Cha-no-yu, from the days of the Kyoto Shoguns it has been very much the diversion of the military class, and even though you are not yourself a great enthusiast, yet you are likely to be invited to take part in it and be a fellow-guest with people of high degree, so that you ought to know at least how to enter the Tea-room and its precincts properly, how to view arrangements and processes intelligently, and how to eat the meal and drink the tea correctly. And to obtain this knowledge of the rules of the procedure it is advisable to take some lessons from a Tea-master.

Again the Tea-room is a place very profitable for the enjoyment of retirement and tranquility far removed from ostentation and luxury, so that even in the grounds of the wealthy and of officials you find these reed-thatched huts with their pillars of natural wood and their rafters of bamboo set in what seems to be a solitary mountain valley with their bare simplicity of plain lattice window, bamboo blind and rustic wicket gate and entrance.

And the tea vessels and other utensils are equally without any meretricious ornament, but of clean and reticent form entirely eschewing the impurities of everyday life, a spirit which if cultivated is, I think, of great assistance in sweetening the Way of the Warrior. So it is no bad thing for anyone to make a place for Chan-no-yu if he has only pictures by present-day artists and tea utensils by modern potters and an earthenware tea-kettle so that it is all quite inexpensive and in accordance with the austere style of Teaism.

But in all things the simple is very apt to become complicated, and luxury may show itself and if, for instance, when you see someone else's Ashiya kettle you feel disgusted with your own earthenware one, you will soon come to want all your utensils to be things of value. Then one will cultivate an eye for a bargain and go in for connoisseurship, so that you can pick up a fine piece for a small sum.

Then, if you see anything very attractive at anybody's house you will importune him for it or else want to make an exchange for it with, of course, the intention of getting the best of it yourself. This kind of thing is no better than the nature of a huckster or broker and degrades the Way of the Warrior to that of the mere tradesman.

It is a very bad fault, and rather than practise this kind of Teaism, it is better to know nothing about it at all, and to remain ignorant of even how to drink powder tea. For it is preferable to appear a little boorish than to spoil the quality of Bushido.

Daidoji Yuzan (1639-1730) K.B.S.

WAR AILMENTS DUE TO 'NERVES' ARE NIL IN JAPAN

Treatment or Study of War Nerves Unknown in Japan

IS MODERN MIRACLE

Shows Superior Psychological Make-Up of Japanese People

War is generally believed to be a great shock to the nerves, and most people think that a percentage of those who fight at the front suffer from war neuroticism or "war nerves."

The records of the first World War show that even in the German Army, which fought so bravely, there were over 610,000 neurotic cases. From this astounding fact, psychiatrists all over the world deduced that there was a special ailment of the nerves in warfare, and giving it the name "war nerves," differentiated the battlefront neurotic patients from the ordinary ones.

Strange to say, however, there has not been a single case of war nerves in Japan ever since the Sino-Japanese war of 1894.

Even in such a large-scale war as the present one, not a single case of war nerves has occurred, and this fact is unique in the history of the world.

At the time of the first World War, when the United States decided to dispatch her men to the European continent, she mobilized all her psychiatrists and psychologists to conduct various surveys among the soldiers, but Japan has not even once conducted any survey among its soldiers which may be termed a psychological examination.

This is a miracle which deserves the highest attention of medical practitioners of the world.

Neuroticism in warfare is of two kinds: those which arise from hallucinations and bacterial diseases, and those which arise from factors of combat.

The first type develops naturally even if there is no war, but is prone to be treated as war neuroticism when they occur during warfare. However, in the true sense, it is nothing of the kind.

The latter type can be divided into two varieties: cases in which the brain is wounded in combat and those in which, from the explosion of shells and from the sight of the gory wounds of some comrade, a "shock neurosis" is developed which changes the victim's entire psychological system.

Cases of the first type are found to some extent in Japan even in ordinary times, but they are not related to warfare. Those of the latter, which result from exterior wounds sustained in combat, are all capable of complete recovery, while the other, namely the "shock neurosis," is completely unknown in this country even after so many years of fighting.

This is, indeed, something which might be called a miracle, but to those who know Japan well, it is not a miracle but a natural condition.

The reason is not far to seek. The Japanese people, raised under the peerless ideal of an eternal Imperial Majesty to enlist voluntarily to overcome any national crisis, have none among them who would try to find escape through "war nerves." As a consequence, the treatment or study of this type of ailment is entirely unknown in Japan.

Blossom-Time

Not yet is past the cherry's
blossom-time;
Yet should the petals fall,
Now, while their beauty's moon
is at the full,
And all the love of those who
gaze on them
Is at its zenith—

Evanescence

Minamoto No Jun

Even as the beads of evening dew
that lie
Upon the morning-glory through
the night,
And vanish ere the fading of the
flower
With the day's dawning;
Such is human life!

SPECIE BANK WIDENS NETWORK IN SOUTH

President Okubo Outlines Main Banking Events Before Shareholders

WAR NOTES GOING STRONG

Enemy Monetary Power in Southern Regions Broken By Judicious Measures

Reviewing the vicissitudes in the financial institutions of the various countries forming the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and describing the redoubled activities of his bank and other Japanese banks in the southern regions in place of foreign banks, Toshikata Okubo, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, outlined before a general meeting of shareholders held at the head office in Yokohama on September 10 the main banking events of the last six months.

Mr. Okubo said:

"With the influence of the United States and Great Britain completely swept out of East Asia, thanks to the loyal services of our expeditionary forces, Japan is now forging ahead with the holy task of creating an impregnable structure on an unshakable foundation, including the southern regions in its ample fold.

"Accompanying the glorious achievements of our Army and Navy, the Japanese authorities have seized the enemy countries' concessions in China, have stabilized the structure of military administration in the newly occupied areas, have organized the Greater East Asia Construction Council, have opened the Southern Regions Development Bank and have facilitated the overseas expansion of Japanese banks.

Issue Limit Issue

"It is recalled that the fiduciary issue limit for the current fiscal year was raised last April to ¥600,000,000, that the Bank of Japan was reorganized in May, that the Monetary Control Association was subsequently formed with its subordinate agencies properly consolidated, and that the goal of the nationwide monetary savings was raised to ¥23,000,000,000.

"Following the modification of the exchange system in January last, brokerages were simultaneously fixed and published. In the following month, the reserve system for foreign exchanges was abolished. In April, the exchange rate for Thailand was fixed at par with Thai currency, and the treaty signed in May between the two countries, favoring the settlement of exchange accounts in terms of Japanese currency, was followed by a loan accommodated by Japan to Thailand to the sum of ¥200,000,000.

"In Central China, the financial system has been restored to normal, thanks to the remarkable circulation of the Reserve Bank notes and the popularization of Japanese Army scrips following the prohibition of fapi circulation.

Rate at Par

"In Hongkong, a Government-General was created under date of February 20 for local administration, while the Japanese authorities had announced in the preceding month the exchange rate of Army notes and Hongkong dollars at a ratio of 1 to 2, and placed a ban on the circulation of Japanese currency excepting Army scrips. Our bank and the Bank of Taiwan reopened their branch offices in Hongkong on January 24, and 23 Japanese banks followed suit early in February. The 13 banks formerly run by British, American, Dutch and Belgian interests, including the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as well as those of Chungking interests were subsequently ordered to close.

"As for French Indo-China, it deserves notice that the local Government demonstrated all-out cooperation with our country resulting in the renewal of an economic treaty between the two countries. Consequent on the modification of our foreign exchange system, the exchange rates for French Indo-China was lowered to ¥97.10 for telegraphic transfer selling and ¥98.10 for buying, effective on and after April 9. We opened a new branch office at Haiphong on May 5. The three banks formerly run by British interests were placed in the hands of liquidators, whereas two were allowed to resume their business in June.

Foreign Money Banned

"In the Philippine Islands, Japanese authorities placed a ban on the circulation of foreign bank notes and ordered the circulation of our Army scrips together with the old currency. In view of the confidence placed by the local inhabitants on our Army scrips, they are relieved of their apprehension as to the possible lack of currency and tight money. Our bank and the Bank of Taiwan opened their branch offices at Manila on January 23, and later ordered the four banks run by native interests to resume their business. On the other hand, the seven banks formerly run by the interests of enemy countries were placed in the hands of liquidators in June.

"In the East Indies, Japanese authorities announced on March 23 an outline of their local administration. Then they ordered the local inhabitants to return to work and to present statements on their holidays. At the same time, the Japanese authorities demanded the temporary suspension of the bankers' trade, ordered the circulation of our Army scrips and old currency, and placed a ban on the outflow of coins and valuable papers. They also set to the liquidation of enemy countries' banks and took proper steps for the utilization of local financial institutions which they ordered to resume business toward the end of April. In May three Japanese banks were allowed to do business. Our bank reopened the branch offices at Batavia and Surabaya on May 10 and opened a new branch at Bandoeng on the same day and reopened our branch at Soemarang on May 12.

War Notes Spread

"In Borneo, our Army scrips have won the absolute confidence of the local inhabitants. We opened new branches at Kuching, Mili, Jesselton and Sandakan, to begin trade on July 1. In Sumatra, we opened a new branch at Medan on June 1.

"Following the fall of Singapore on February 15, it was renamed 'Shonan City,' and our military authorities announced their policy of administration in contact with the local financing circles, industries, traffic, etc., so as to form the basis of the welfare and guidance work for the local inhabitants. Then they arranged for Army scrips to circulate at par with the local currency. The smooth circulation of Army scrips contributed much toward the economic reconstruction of Malaya.

"Simultaneously with the fall of Singapore, the seven banks formerly run by the interests of Britain, America and the Netherlands were forced to close, and in their place our bank and the Bank of Taiwan reopened their branch offices in Shonan City in March, while local Chinese banks free from hostile elements were allowed to resume business in April.

"Following the reopening of our branch office in Shonan City on March 20, we opened new branches at Malacca, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Penang on May 1, at Seremban on May 21, at Johore Bharu and Alor Star on June 1, and at Kota Bharu on June 15.

"The subjugation of hostile elements in Burma was followed by the circulation of our Army scrips together with the old rupees, and the withdrawal of the financial institutions under the old government of Burma was followed by the closure of 20 and odd local banks as well as the Reserve Bank of India.

The financial system in this country has been restored to a normal state due to the reopening of our branch office at Rangoon on April 15."

Testing Staple Fiber

A K.S. serimeter and a MacKenzie single fiber test being applied to measure the elasticity and strength of staple fiber. So much improvement has been made in this substitute material that its wet strength now is 2.5 grams per denier and dry strength 3.5 grams per denier. A serimeter measures the elasticity and other properties of a fiber by means of extensometric curves while the MacKenzie apparatus measures the tensile strength of a fiber.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's closing prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	131.90	+ 0.70
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.80	+ 1.90
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	100.10	+ 0.70
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	107.90	+ 0.05

15 INSURANCE FIRMS TO OPERATE IN CHINA

Will Engage in Fire and Marine Business to Facilitate Commodities' Transportation

To facilitate transportation of major commodities within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through well-controlled marine insurance, the Government Friday issued permission to 15 Japanese fire and marine insurance companies to engage in marine insurance business in North, Central and South China, it was reported today.

The 15 marine insurance firms include the Imperial Marine Insurance Company, the Mitsubishi Marine Insurance Company, the Okura Fire Insurance Company, the Sumitomo Marine Insurance Company and the Osaka Marine Insurance Company to operate in North China, the Kobe Marine Insurance Company, the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company the Osaka Marine Insurance Company, the Taisho Marine Insurance Company, the Taihoku Fire Insurance Company, the Nissan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Japan Marine Insurance Company and the Tokyo Fire Insurance Company to operate in Central China, and the Kyodo Fire Insurance Company, the Meiji Fire Insurance Company and the Japan Fire Insurance to operate in South China.

It is understood that these fire and marine insurance companies will establish property insurance associations in North, Central and South China respectively, to exercise proper control over marine insurance transactions under the supervision of the Japanese authorities in China.

GIGANTIC FISHERY PLAN NOW UNDER PREPARATION

Further Stabilization of Self-Sufficiency in Major Foodstuffs Is Aim

To stabilize further the self-sufficiency in Japan of major foodstuffs, the Government has decided to draft a comprehensive fishery plan for an annual catch of 1,900,000,000 kilograms in coastal and pelagic waters, says Domei.

For this purpose, the Government is expected to create a fishery corporation to exercise an exclusive control over all fishing activities in coastal waters and submit to the next Diet session a Coastal Fishery Bill in order to legalize the birth of the proposed corporation, it is further revealed.

The present plan, now being studied by experts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, also calls for the improvement of fishing grounds in rivers and lakes as well as the construction of special-type fishing boats to facilitate coastal and pelagic fishing activities.

IMPRESSIVE GAINS MARK TRANSACTIONS

Strong Bullish Sentiment Pervades All Sections of Stock Exchange Friday

With the bearish transactions of professional jobbers coming to an end completely, the Tokyo Stock Exchange staged a broad recovery on Friday, and impressive gains were registered.

In the long-term section, for instance, Hakodate Shipbuilding skyrocketed ¥4.70 and Asahi Glass ¥3.00. Reflecting the unusual boom of these wares, nearly all classifications participated in the upward swing. O.S.K. jumped ¥2.40, Japan Electric Power ¥1.90, Japan Precision Machine ¥2.00, Sino-Japanese Spinning ¥1.30, Japan Gunpowder ¥1.40, Japan Piston, Hitachi Works, old and new, ¥1.20, each, Kanebo Spinning, new, Okinawa Sugar, and Niigata Iron Works, new ¥1.10 each.

The short-term section and the spot market were likewise bullish. In the former, the bourse issue stepped up ¥0.70, N.Y.K. ¥0.90, its new ¥1.90, and Hitachi Works ¥1.00. In the latter, Chosen Hydro Power scored a sharp gain of ¥3.10 at one bound, Japan Wool Spinning ¥1.50, Japan Pulp ¥1.10 and Mitsubishi Concern, new ¥1.20.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were Tokyo Exchange, new ¥131.90, N.Y.K. ¥111.90, its new ¥95.80, Kanebo Spinning ¥152.50, its new ¥100.10, Teikoku Rayon, new ¥84.30, S.M.R. ¥73.40 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥89.00.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's latest prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery— Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	....	....	153.2
Do. new (12½)	100.5	100.8	101.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	96.5	....	....
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	73.0	73.3	73.9
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	....	....	110.5
Do. new (37½)	....	94.5	94.5
O. S. K. (50)	100.8	101.5	102.0
Uraga Shipbldg (50)	90.4	91.0	91.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	106.0	106.9	105.6
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	73.8	....	73.4
Do. new (12½)	40.1	....	50.2
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	144.2	145.0	144.2
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	68.0	....	....
Japan Beer (50)	112.6	....	....
Tropical Ind. (42½)	45.8	....	....
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	50.0	50.2	50.5
Asahi Glass (50)	133.0	133.0	134.8
Toa Tobacco (50)	97.4	97.0	97.1
Manchou Tobacco, n (35)	91.6	92.4	90.1

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.2	1.9	1.2	131.9
N. Y. K., old	110.4	1.9	0.3	111.9
Do. new	93.7	5.8	3.7	95.8
Kanebo Spin.	152.5	2.7	2.2	152.5
Do. new	99.5	100.1	9.5	100.1
Teikoku Rayon, n.	83.9	4.5	3.9	84.3
Osaka Stock, new	70.4	0.9	0.3	70.6
Japan Steel Tube	67.1	7.4	7.0	67.1
Japan Oil	77.8	8.5	7.8	77.9
S. M. R	73.5	3.4	3.4	73.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	88.7	8.9	8.7	89.0
Toyo Rayon, new	66.4	6.9	6.5	66.5
Japan Beer, new	51.6	2.1	2.0	52.0
Nichiro Fishery	....	..	73.4	....
Japan Fishery, new	49.2	9.2	9.1	....
Japan Sugar, new	74.1	..	..	....
Japan Mining	57.4	7.5	7.5	...
Manchou Ind.	58.0	8.0	7.5	57.5

SHARP GAIN REGISTERED IN REVENUE FROM TAXES

Increase of ¥245,000,000 Seen For First 4 Months of 1942-43 Fiscal Year

Government revenue from taxes in the first four months of the 1942-43 fiscal year (April to July), stood at ¥642,000,000, representing a sharp gain of ¥245,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of the 1941-42 fiscal year, the Finance Ministry disclosed Friday, says Domei.

The ministerial report revealed that the total revenues during the four months aggregated ¥841,000,000, showing a ¥284,000,000 gain, as compared with the first four months of the 1941-42 fiscal year.

The increase in revenue of direct taxes, such as income tax and juridical persons tax, as well as major indirect taxes including wire tax, textile consumption tax and amusement tax was responsible for the sudden jump.

BODY TO CONTROL OIL, FATS

Organ to Have Exclusive Power Over Production and Distribution

As an organ for exercising exclusive control over the production and distribution of oils and fats (inclusive of hardened oil, hardened wax as well as fatty acid) in Japan Proper and Chosen, the Commerce and Industry Ministry Thursday ordered the creation of an Oils and Fats Control Association under the provisions of the Major Industrial Bodies Ordinance.

Simultaneously, the ministry announced the names of leading oils and fats producers in Japan that are qualified for membership in the proposed control body.

BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

Cheerful and Youthful Character Is Aiichiro Fujiyama, President of Japan Sugar and a Civilian Adviser to Navy on Southern Construction

To assume the presidency of one and the same concern, and that of no small magnitude, by father and son in succession bespeaks a good fortune which seldom, if any, visits a family, so begins an article in the magazine Diamond by way of introducing Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co., as a propelling force in the business world.

Mr. Fujiyama, at the beginning of February, was appointed Civilian Adviser to the Navy together with Ginjiro Fujiwara and Kakichi Takeuchi, whose task is to take part in important councils in connection with the economic reconstruction of the southern regions, being accorded the treatment due to a vice-admiral.

In addition to the presidency of the Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co., he concurrently occupies the post of president of the Nitto Chemical Industries, Ltd., the Hokkaido Sugar Manufacturing Co. and the Chuo Sugar Manufacturing Co. His name is also found in the list of directors of more than twenty concerns including the Taiwan Pulp Manufacturing Co., the Manchou Sugar Manufacturing Co., etc.

Furthermore, he is president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, as well as director-general of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Vice-chairman of the East Asia Economic Council. In the Sugar Federation he is, of course, chairman of the board of directors by virtue of his main business.

Hale and Healthy

Mr. Fujiyama is still in the prime of manhood, being 47 years of age. Strong and healthy, he works hard from morning till night. Unlike his predecessor, Raita Fujiyama, the celebrated financier, who was rather quick tempered and headstrong, he is complacent and mellow in disposition. Because of his honesty he enjoys the unreserved confidence of the fighting services, which also recognize in him an up-to-date businessman of uncommon calibre.

He deals with any affair far more readily and light-heartedly than his late father. He has a taste for reading and golfing. At one time he took to oil painting, but he does not seem to be much gifted in this regard, although his appreciative power is said to be far above that of his respected father.

He is so good-natured that he cannot refuse any request once submitted to him; consequently, he is obliged to spend his time quite restlessly. And yet, he never fails to make his appearance regularly every day at his headquarters. He is often so early in coming to the office that other directors and the sectional chiefs are sometimes flustered.

After all, the Fujiyamas, father and son, specialize in sugar industry. The father, after succeeding in resuscitating the Dai Nippon Sugar Manufacturing Co., decided to take up Taiwan raw sugar seeing that the future of refined sugar was not promising. With this end in view, he annexed the Oriental Sugar Manufacturing Co. and later brought the Niitaka Sugar Manufacturing Co. under his management.

Expands Industry

Mr. Fujiyama the son, when he stepped into the shoes of his father who retired, as president, strengthened the policy of expanding the sugar industry of Taiwan handed down from his father and, by effecting an amalgamation between the Showa Sugar Manufacturing Co. and the Teikoku Sugar Manufacturing Co., created the largest sugar manufacturing company in Taiwan. With 19 sugar mills in operation, this company surpasses any of its senior concerns in output. Its capital now exceeds ¥96,170,000, outstripping Taiwan Sugar and Meiji Sugar, whose capital is ¥64,200,000 and ¥58,000,000 respectively.

At one time the progressive activity of Mr. Fujiyama was regarded in some quarters as being due to recklessness which he might have inherited from his father, but this criticism has now been completely falsified by his recent decision to abolish four of his manufactories and to convert certain sugar plantations into rice-fields on one hand and to enforce, on the other hand, increased production of sugar through rationalization of management.

Operates in Hainan

It will be remembered that Mr. Fujiyama, as a step toward overseas expansion, instituted a sugar industry on Hainan Island some years ago. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he has also been making preparations for utilizing the idle equipment in Taiwan for operation in the southern regions.

Peace and quiet have reigned in sugar manufacturing circles for some time. Consequently, Taiwan Sugar lacks freshness in its management, while Meiji Sugar is rather retrogressive in its business policy. The presence of President Fujiyama, full of youth and bright in disposition, however, contributes a great deal towards giving fresh impetus to the sugar world in general which otherwise would stagnate.

TEXTILE CONTROL BODY WILL BE ESTABLISHED

Preparations having been completed between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Rayon and the Silk Textile Industry Federations, the inaugural committee meeting was held at 10 a.m. September 5 at the Kogyo Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo, attended by the competent authorities and representatives of the two Federations, who after a careful study of all matters concerned decided upon the establishment of the Rayon and Silk Textile Industry Control Company (capitalized at ¥40,000,000 paid up) by the end of this month.

All business and duties of the Silk and the Rayon Industry Federations are to be transferred to the new control company which, upon its establishment, will be nominated as a member of the Rayon and Silk Industry Control Corporation.

CONTROL BODY TO ISSUE FOODSTUFFS DEBENTURES

To raise funds for keeping in storage essential wartime foodstuffs such as biscuits, tinned foodstuffs, dried and salted fish, etc. for emergency consumption, the Central Foodstuffs Corporation has decided to float ¥150,000,000 foodstuffs debentures.

It is understood that the proposed debentures will be underwritten by a special bankers' syndicate which will be created for the purpose by the order of the Monetary Control Association.

The Central Foodstuffs Corporation was inaugurated on September 1 as an exclusive control organ over production, distribution, imports and exports as well as storage of foodstuffs.

Bill Clearings

September 11
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	272.60[illegible]	122.260
Balance	34,1[illegible]	24,033

INTEREST YIELD OF BONDS GIVEN BY HYPOTHEC BANK

The average interest yield of leading bonds and debentures during August stood at 4.172 per cent, marking a marginal decline of 0.002 per cent as compared with the July figure, the Hypothec Bank of Japan reported today.

Details follow:

Average Interest Yields of Leading Bonds And Debentures

Items	August, 1942	July, 1942	August, 1941
	(In percentages)		
Government bonds	3.781	3.787	3.828
Local bonds	4.211	4.210	4.209
Hypothec debentures	4.219	4.218	4.211
Other bank deb'tures	4.300	4.300	4.297
Corporation deb'tures	4.350	4.356	4.363
Total average	4.172	4.174	4.182

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E. INDIES PROMISES BIG COTTON FUTURE

Textile Industry Shows Rapid Growth in Recent Years to Meet Demand

With a large population of over 70,000,000, the East Indies has an immense demand for clothing. Imports of textiles into the country in 1940 reaching 120,000,000 guilders in value, which covered 27 per cent of the total import trade of the country in the year stated above. The latest issue of the Kokusai Graph emphasizes the unique position of that country as an excellent market for Japanese textile manufacturers. The gist of the article follows:

Of all the industries of the East Indies, the textile industry, in respect to importance, stands next only, to farming. The production, however, covers only one-seventh of the total consumption.

In 1940, the East Indies had 35,000 hand-looms and 6,600 power-looms. The textile industry of the East Indies made rapid progress in recent years. The figures given above shows that the number of hand-looms in that country increased 130 times over 1930, and the number of power-looms grew 150 times in the same period of time. The rate of increase in the five years beginning from 1936 was much higher than that in the previous five years. This was due to greater investments of Dutch capital in those regions.

Table of Increase

Table of the yearly increase of looms follows:

Year	Hand-Looms	Power-Looms
1930	258	44
1931	495	44
1932	759	44
1933	1.301	46
1934	1.622	258
1935	4.156	408
1936	4.376	668
1937	11.994	2.013
1938	25.000	4.600
1939	30.000	5.600
1940	35.000	6.600

No accurate information is available concerning the output of cotton textiles in the East Indies. In accordance with various records, the output of sarong in 1940 reached about 20,000,000 yards, that of piece goods 55,000,000 yards, the output of towels 2,500,000 pieces, and the output of miscellaneous textiles 6,000,000 yards. The import of cotton goods for the same year, amounted to 531,000,000 yards, showing that the total consumption of textiles in the East Indies exceeds 607,000,000 yards.

50 Per Cent From Japan

In 1939, the East Indies imported about 400,000,000 yards of cotton goods from Japan, which covered more than 50 per cent of the total consumption of textiles in that country. The East Indies are expected to take big strides in the cotton industry in the near future as a component of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Moreover, it is located much nearer to India than Japan. Consequently, it is in a much better geographic position than Japan to import raw-cotton from India which is one of the biggest cotton producing centers of the world, as well as from French Indo-China and the Philippine Islands, where sincere efforts are being exercised to promote the cotton industry just started in various section of those countries. With ample supply of labor, as can be seen from the density of population, the East Indies is destined to become one of the biggest producing centers of cotton goods in the Orient.

The number of workers in 131 leading textile manufactories in the East Indies, in January 1940 was 37,000, 97.2 per cent of them being natives, 1.9 per cent Chinese, and 0.9 per cent Europeans. In addition to the number mentioned above, there were, as a matter of course many workers working in smaller factories of the rural districts.

Most of the textile manufactories in the East Indies are chiefly located in Djawa (the revised name of Java), where there were 169 factories in 1940, and 12 more in other places. West Djawa is the most flourishing center of the textile industry with more than 60 per cent of all the textile manufactories of the East Indies concentrated there.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1942

The Allies Deprived of Sea-Power

Information received quite recently indicates that America has landed her troops in the Belgian Congo and the negro Republic of Liberia. In taking these steps America was obviously prompted by the desire to aid the British army which is now placed in a precarious position in Egypt. It is probable that America is planning to send troops and arms to Egypt overland from Congo, while, on the other hand, trying to pave the way for the invasion of French Africa by landing her troops in Liberia.

It is hardly necessary to say that it is because the Indian Ocean is exposed to a menace from the Japanese Navy that America has chosen a land route for the transportation of troops to Egypt. Britain, who has had her control of the Indian Ocean undermined completely, dared to occupy Madagascar some time ago as one means of defending the Indian route, but when it is remembered that the Southern islands have passed completely under Japanese control and India and Australia are now within the bombing range of the Japanese air force, it is obvious that the security of the Indian Ocean cannot be ensured by the mere occupation of Madagascar. In fact, the important Anglo-American route which goes to the eastern coast of Africa and West Asia by way of the Cape of Good Hope is now exposed to a serious menace. Seeing that the Mediterranean route is menaced by the German and Italian air forces and that the Indian Ocean route is also put in serious jeopardy, America and Britain have no alternative but to choose a land route for the transportation of troops and arms to Egypt and West Asia.

Belgian Congo has several motorcar roads, the best of the kind in Africa. Of these roads, the one leading from the Congo to the Nile is most famous. There is also a railway system built by the Belgian Government. These railways, together with motorcar roads and the means of riparian transportation, are playing an important part in the sphere of colonial traffic. It may further be noted that good roads leading to Cairo and Massawa on the Red Sea are being built by Britain and America from Cape Town and from Buala in French Equatorial Africa now under the de Gaullist rule. These two new routes of transport meet at Charturn in the Sudan and are further linked to the means of transport in the Belgian Congo. In this way, much facility is provided for the transportation of materials from the Atlantic coast to Egypt and West Asia.

These means of transport, though the best in Africa, are inferior to those in other advanced countries. They are, needless to say, of low efficiency. That they are far inferior as compared with the sea routes goes without saying. The very heavy blow which Britain and America have received by the War of Greater East Asia can easily be inferred from the fact that they are obliged to have recourse to these imperfect routes of transport in order to maintain their position in Egypt and West Asia.

The construction of land routes in Africa by Britain and America, as referred to, testifies at the same time to the Anglo-American shortage of shipping. According to the figures published by Germany, the British shipping sunk by German submarines, planes, etc. up to the end of April amounted to some 10,000,000 tons. The British authorities, on the other hand, published British shipping losses as some 6,100,000 tons. In well-informed quarters, it is believed that the British shipping losses exceed 7,000,000 tons. Against these heavy shipping losses, the tonnage built in Britain in a year is only about 1,000,000 tons. Assuming the new ships built up to the end of April, 1941, since the outbreak of the war to be something like 1,000,000 tons, the shipping actually held by Britain seems to have fallen to 6,000,000 tons. It is true that Britain has, in the meantime, purchased ships from America, seized German and Italian ships and taken over Norwegian and Danish ships, but the aggregate tonnage of these vessels does not apparently amount to much.

Britain pins very high hopes on the stupendous shipbuilding plan of America. We have no time to enter into the details of the American shipbuilding plan, but it may be noted that under this plan America is to build 3,000,000 tons of ships in 1942. It is, however, doubtful whether this plan will be carried out successfully. The American shipyards have to execute the program for the construction of warships based on the Stark plan simultaneously with the building of merchant ships. Enormous quantities of iron and other materials are also required for the execution of these gigantic shipbuilding plans, and there are indications that the production of iron and other necessary materials is falling behind schedule. There are, moreover, a shortage of skilled labor and other unfavorable factors. It must also be mentioned that the entry of America into the war is destined to deal a heavy blow to her shipbuilding plans both from the human and from the material points of view. The attention of German submarines hitherto directed exclusively against British ships will be directed against American vessels also.

If this unfavorable tendency becomes accentuated, America will soon find it difficult even to provide the shipping enough for the transportation of her troops to the coast of West Africa. Nor can it be denied that the construction of routes of transport in Africa is attended with many difficulties. While the American tractors are proceeding at a snail's pace over African roads under an intense heat, Marshal Rommel's troops will be closing in upon Alexandria and Cairo. All will be over with Allies, if these two key points fall and the Suez Canal passes under the Axis control. In such an event, the British troops in West Asia will be completely isolated.

Southern Daimyos

Another and third impetus was given by the southern daimyos, who, as descendants of the aristocracy of Hideyoshi and comrades of Iyeyasu, had been constantly fretted by the absolutism of the Tokugawa Shogunate, which had almost reduced them to the position of hereditary vassals. The princes of Satsuma and of Choshiu, of Hizen and of Tosa, had always kept alive the sense of their past grandeur, and had afforded shelter to the refugees who escaped to them from the wrath of the court of Yedo. It was in their territories, therefore, that the new spirit of revolution could breathe with freedom. It was in their territories that the mighty statesmen who rebuilt the new Japan were born; to the lands within their bounds that the great spirits who rule her to the present day must trace their lineage. These strong clans furnished the generals and soldiers who overturned the Shogunate, though honor is due also to the princely house of Mito and to Echizen of the Shogunate itself, who united to bring a speedy peace to the Empire, and to make that great renunciation in which all the daimyos and Samurai joined, sacrificing their time-honored fiefs to the throne, and becoming equal before the law, as fellow-citizens with the meanest peasant in the land. (Extract from "The Ideal of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

An Inspired Artist

The swordsmith was not a mere artisan but an inspired artist and his workshop a sanctuary. Daily he commenced his craft with prayer and purification, or, as the phrase was, "he committed his soul and spirit into the forging and tempering of the steel." Every swing of the sledge, every plunge into water, every friction on the grindstone, was a religious act of no slight import. Was it the spirit of the master or of no slight import. Was it the spirit of the master or of his tutelary god that cast a formidable spell over our sword? Perfect as a work of art, setting at defiance its Toledo and Damascus rivals, there was more than art could impart. Its cold blade, collecting on its surface the moment it is drawn the vapour of the atmosphere; its immaculate texture, flashing light of bluish hue; its matchless edge, upon which histories and possibilities hang; the curve of its back, uniting exquisite grace with utmost strength;—all these thrill us with mixed feelings of power and beauty, of awe and terror. Harmless were its mission, if it only remained thing of beauty and joy! But, ever within reach of the hand, it presented no small temptation for abuse. Too often did the blade flash forth from its peaceful sheath. The abuse sometimes went so far as to try the acquired steel on some harmless creature's neck. (Extract from "Bushido" The Soul of Japan by Inazo Nitobe)

The Belgian Congo

Not much of the Congo was known until Stanley explored and discovered the great plains in the interior. In 1882 an International Association was formed and the Congo Free State was established. In November, 1908 Belgium took over the Congo Free State and turned it into a Belgian colony. Numerous and diverse races live there and the Negro population is about ten million. The land is ruled by governors and by a governor-general appointed by the King of Belgium. Its resources make it one of the richest areas in Africa, having an abundant production of rubber, ivory, palm oil, copper, gold and other minerals.

New Trend in Scholarship

Japanese scholarship (just before the Meiji era), turned its gaze backwards over its ancient history. Fine historical work appeared written in Chinese, amongst them Dainihonshi, or "The History of Mighty Japan," compiled by the order of Prince Mito, two hundred years ago. Such books gave expression to a passionate worship of those heroic personifications of loyalty who had perished, like Masashige, in glorious self-sacrifice, at the close of the Kamakura period, and the reader was already stirred to long for the revindication of the Imperial power. (Extract from "The Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

CLEVER NAZI STRATEGY GAVE GERMANY EDGE OVER SOVIETS

Reason for Axis' Success in Southern Sector Was Diversion Operation Conducted by Hitler Early This Year

By YAHEI OHBA

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

Since June last year, Germany and the Soviet Union have been locked in a colossal frontal armed struggle. Although both nations are trying their best to gain ultimate supremacy, the current war situation indicates that the Third Reich has so far gained a palpable advantage over the Red Army, which is fighting defensive engagements. For the purpose of following the German-Soviet war, it would be better to divide it into first and second Reich offensives.

The first Reich offensive started with the opening of hostilities in June last year, and the spectacular blitzkrieg carried out by the German forces in rapid succession not only caused the Soviet Army to suffer heavy defeats, but provided Chancellor Hitler with a series of gains and strategic opportunities to establish strong offensive outposts. The German forces advanced so quickly that the fall of Moscow became imminent. Only the arrival of "General Winter" slowed down the speed of the German wehrmacht toward Moscow, Leningrad and other sectors. On the other hand, the Red Army put up a stubborn resistance particularly displaying its wonderful defence ability in the Smolensk sector.

With the coming of winter, the Reich forces were compelled to retreat about 100 kilometers from the front line. Yet the first German offensive succeeded not only in annihilating a large bulk of the Soviet Army, but also in occupying a vast territory, including Ukraine and the industrial zone on the Don River. During the subsequent six months of winter, the Soviet soldiers conducted guerilla warfare, as well as sporadic counter-offensives in snow-bound regions.

Piece-Meal Attacks

In resuming the offensive early in July this year, which heralded the opening of the second onslaught, the German war machine, instead of unleashing attacks on all sectors, resorted to concentrated offensives on strategic points. Falling back upon positions, which had been fortified during the winter, the German forces started menacing the central front around northwest of Moscow, simultaneously repulsing Soviet counter-attacks in the northern sector. By this means, they successfully diverted the attention of the Soviet command from the full-throttle offensive which was suddenly launched by them in the southern sector.

The diversion operations undertaken by the Germans on the central and northern fronts proved so successful that they served to bottle up the formidable Soviet forces in those sectors, with the consequence that the Germans were able to launch a full-dress offensive in the southern sector early in July this year. This tactic is one of the major causes of the success of the German second offensive. The Soviet Army no doubt suffered a smarting blow last year, but it was reorganized with ample equipment during the winter to enable it to launch counter-offensives in the spring. The masterly stroke of German strategy, however, deprived it of any chance to materialize its plan at the right moment.

Both Soviet and German strategies are based on the principle of offensive first. The Soviet strategists rely on carrying out offensives by utilizing mechanized forces and air arm. The difference between the German and Soviet strategies lies in that the German blitzkr eg aims at concentrating numerically superior forces before the opening of an offensive or at its initial stage in an endeavor to win a quick victory, by dealing the enemy a stunning blow; whereas the Soviet command believes in protracted warfare by holding a large reserve in the rear in order to avoid employing its full fighting power in a single battle or engagement. Consequently, certain military observers express the opinion that as the Soviet Army is pursuing this "delayed action" strategy, it will not be possible for it to stage a decisive comeback all of a sudden.

No Deterrent

It seems that the Soviet strategy of prolonging the war is proving no deterrent to the onrush of the German Army, which, since the commencement of its second offensive, has overwhelmed the Soviet troop concentrations in major sectors. The Germans forces opened attacks with such speed and vigor that the Soviet advanced positions began to crumble one after another in quick succession, with the result that the German soldiers overran the Volga basin, and toward the beginning of August brought Stalingrad within the shelling range.

According to press dispatches, the remarkable striking power hitherto displayed by the German forces in the second offensive is partly due to the use of new arms and large stocks of artillery, heavy ammunition and bombs and partly to the concentration of picked troops and modern ordnance, including armored and mechanized forces, in a 500-kilometer sector south of Kursk and west of Rostov, as well as in a 200-kilometer sector between Kursk and Kharkov. By effecting such mass concentration, the Reich forces refrained from launching a widespread offensive along the entire front as done last year; instead they opened a spirited attack against the southern region. Thanks to their concentration tactics, they were able to mass troops in a limited sector without dispersing their military strength, and this facilitated the consummation of their unquestionable fighting technique.

It may be questioned why the Germans have not yet resorted to such effective tactics in the sector of Moscow, the nerve-center of the Red administration? The plain fact is that Moscow is now a veritable fortress, and that any attack launched against it would entail enormous sacrifices on the part of the German army. Being as it is the political and military center of the Soviet Union, Moscow had long been strongly fortified. Its fortifications have been tremendously extended and strengthened since last autumn. In this connection, Wei Liao-tze, ancient Chinese strateg st, lays down: "If the territory is large and the castle defending it small, attack the territory first. If the castle is large and the territory defended by it small, attack the castle first." In other words, the Chinese strategist advises that in the former case the territory must be reduced first in conducting military operations on a large scale covering a vast plain, while in the latter case the castle must be captured first in prosecuting a campaign in a mountainous terrain or in a small territory.

Hitler Correct

In the light of this dictum, the most orthodox tactics for the Germans in resuming their second offensive would naturally be to reduce the great plain in the Soviet Union, instead of attempting to storm Moscow. Therefore, Fuehrer Hitler is absolutely correct in instructing the German High Command to attack the great plain from the Don to the Volga rivers, instead of the Moscow sector. Already Fuehrer Hitler's masterly stroke of strategy has been rewarded with the capture of the Soviet industrial centers in the Don basin and the most fertile districts on the lower reaches of the Don and Volga rivers, which accomplishments, it is needless to the southeastern extremity of the war machine of the Bolshevik soldiery. Moreover, as a result of these victories, the Germans have now acquired the advantage of controlling the two great barriers of the northern Caucasus. When the Germans penetrate deep into the northern Caucasus, they will be able to control the famous oil-fields of Baku at the southeaster nextremity of the peninsula. Even if they fail to capture Baku, they will certainly be able to intercept the transportation of oil from Baku to Moscow, controlling at the same time the oil resources of the northern Caucasus.

As Germany is not suffering from a shortage of oil, its possession of the Soviet oil resources in the Caucasus would not impart any spectacular impetus to its prosecution of war, though it would greatly facilitate the execution of its war efforts. To Soviet Russia, the loss of Caucasus oil-fields would mean a staggering blow, especially when it is dependent on the Caucasus for the supply of its 90 per cent of oil. Furthermore, in that event, the Red Army, which has been manifesting an extraordinary fighting power, would experience a serious, if not an insurmountable, obstacle in operating its mechanized forces and air arm. It is said that high-class aviation gasoline is produced in the northern Caucasus. The rich aviation oil centers in that locality are now steadily falling into the hands of the Reich Army, and thus Soviet Russia is being gradually deprived of the fuel required to operate its air force, which in modern warfare constitutes the main weapon of winning a success. This disadvantage points out the difficulty of the Stalin Government to continue its long-drawn-out war in a highly effective manner. On the other hand, Germany owes its successes in its second offensive to the superiority of its air arm, which invariably disorganizes the fighting power of the Soviet mechanized forces, before the German land forces stage attacks on Soviet positions.

(To Be Continued)

A Wish

Prince Aki, A.D. 740

(Manyoshu)

On Ise's sea
The white foam-blossoms play.
Would they were blooms
From out whose fair array
Choosing the best
I might select a spray
For her I love

FIFTY YEARS OF JAPAN 1890-1942

The Bicycle

By SANTARO

Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

I

Fifty years ago I was very much alive and in the heart of Tokyo, that is, in Kanda Ward, which, if it was not so much the center of the capital as was Kyobashi or Nihonbashi, none the less bore a conceited air of near-the-center dignity. My existence then was not a matter of national importance: I was not old enough for that. One hot summer afternoon something made me rush out of my house and strain my eyes after a rapidly receding object. It had sped past my vision at a sensational speed, and was now already turning the corner out of my sight. I ran after it to the end of the street, and looked up and down, right and left, and it was nowhere to be seen.

Next day I stood about the gate in the hope the wonder vehicle might pass again, and about the same hour it did appear. In a flash it came and in a flash it went, leaving me half dazed. At my halloa a number of adults came out, but they were too late. Parenthetically, some of the women were shamelessly (according to our present moral standard) dressed, or rather undressed, the lower half of their body thinly covered while the upper half fully exposed. Women were less prudish or unconventional in those days than today, the views to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Wonder Man

It was Professor Somebody, recently back from Berlin, who was daily going to his University in Hongo, and sometimes he would entertain his admiring spectators by holding both his hands up in the air as he gracefully glided like a winged god. The bicycle's glorious speed and the man's skill in riding it were something superhuman, and it became the talk of the whole vicinity.

Presently the same vehicle began to be seen in other parts of the city, and in Osaka, too, and the newspapers gave a full description of it, graphically illustrated, and so became one of the topics of the day everywhere. It cost, they said, a good one several hundred Yen, even a common one over a hundred Yen—a sum which almost represented the half year's salary of the average middle-ranking official. A year or two later, however, I was riding one myself, on hire, of course, at the price of 25 Sen per hour. It was an extravagance, considering you had a buggy ride at a Sen a section or less. But there was a way of eluding the payment of bicycle hire: one could become coach to new learners—mostly affluent folks—and get one's hire free.

It was about this time, or a few years earlier perhaps, I suppose that one Ramsay MacDonald who later became the Prime Minister of England, was clerking it at some bicycle club in London, writing every day numerous addresses on numerous envelopes. His job was plebeian enough, but his social environment was aristocratic, glamorous, and that is how he first got his Socialism, I imagine. The favorite pictures of Hyde Park in early Victorian days invariably included one bearing the gorgeous procession of fashionably-clad men and women on bicycles, watched by great crowds of spectators all along the route, as if they were Thailand princes parading on elephants.

Lure of Golden Beauty

Among the world-famous names bandied about in those days were Disraeli and Gladstone, Joseph Chamberlain and Randolph Churchill of England, Prince Bismarck of Germany, Li Hung-chang of China and in Japan Prince (the then Count) Ito was of course the statesman par excellence. The China-Japan war was as yet in the womb of the future, the Russo-Japanese war an undreamed-of possibility. Speaking of Randolph Churchill, we are reminded of the great social invasion of London by American dollar princesses which 50 years ago had been wellnigh completed much to the chagrin of the "old guard" who had fought it tooth and nail though they knew it was a losing battle. Aided and abetted by the Prince of Wales—the late King Edward—those determined Yankee girls, by dint of their vivacity of spirit and conquering zeal, plus their many dollars, had carried off many signal triumphs, one of the most famous being the capture of Lord Randolph Churchill by the clever beautiful girl, Daisy Jerome, the Lady Randolph Churchill of later years. The fateful legacy of this ill-starred union is Winston Churchill, the Premier of Great Britain. That the social conquest of England effected by American girls over half a century ago should now be followed up by its political conquest by the same dollar diplomacy, seems to us, Orientals, a tragedy of fate which may only be viewed as a strange but inevitable sequence of cause and effect, illustrating the old fable that if you lend the eaves to a cunning stranger you will soon find your whole house in his occupation. To what Randolph Churchill over fifty years ago had begun doing, his more famous son, Winston, is now putting the finishing touches, delivering the British Empire, body and soul, to his dollar mistress across the Atlantic.

BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA IS FOUND INCONSISTENT

Indians Told to Wait Patiently For Independence

By HIDEAKI ASHIDA

(From the Chuo Koron)

The eighth Imperial Rescript Observance Day, August 8, 1942, was a memorable day in the history of the Indian people for the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress issued a proclamat on demanding the immediate withdrawal of the British from their land.

The British answer to this demand was the arrest of the leaders of the Indian independence movement, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad. The British may have been prompted by the thought that this action would put a quick stop to the rapidly spreading freedom drive but in this they seem to have been sorely mistaken. The Indian masses rose in a vehement protest, and launched furious anti-British movements.

The arrest of the Indian leaders is an admission by the British authorities of their failure to arrive at an amicable understanding with the Indians. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the British Government had sent Sir Stafford Cripps and the Duke of Gloucester to India on a mission of winning the support of the Indian people to the war of their own making. Not only that, the British asked the assistance of the United States and Chungking to act as mediators as the situation in India turned from bad to worse.

Of course, the British were very much embarrassed when they had to round up the leaders of the Indian independence movement. As much as possible, the British wanted to avoid a positive clash with the people of Inda for the numerical odds were against them. Furthermore, when the British were suffering defeats on all fronts, in the Pacific and on the European continent, it was not at all discreet to have infuriated Indians behind their backs while they were engaged in a desperate struggle with the Axis Powers.

Cause for Rupture

The immediate cause for the rupture between the Indians and the British came from the resolution passed by the Indian National Congress which demanded the withdrawal of the British from India. In case the British refused to grant independence to the Indians, the National Congress warned that a large-scale movement against the British will be launched with unparalleled vigor. The resolution was tantamount to an ultimatum.

That the British invited the violent anti-British movements now penetrating all parts of the country by rejecting this demand is evidence of the conflict in their policies for they have been stating that the object of the current war is to restore freedom to the nations.

It is difficult to forecast what form the anti-British movements will take in India. But one thing seems to be certain and that is, that the British authorities will have their hands full in trying to restore peace and order to the vast territory inhabited by 400,000,000 people. The influence of this anti-British movement on the Indian soldiers who have been forcibly recruited by the British will also bear watching.

The British in the past have employed Mohammedans in the Northwest Frontier as well as Sikhs in their army. Lately, as the necessity of having more men under arms has increased, the British have taken in Hindu soldiers who have been stationed not only in India but also in North Africa and in western Asia. The attitude of these soldiers toward the British will in a large measure affect the military strategy of the British expeditionary forces.

However, at this point, it is advisable that the Indian leaders remember not to accept any future Brit sh proposals which may be proffered as the situation continues to aggravate. The British are past masters in all forms of artifice and trickery that have been invented since time immemorial. It is only a question of time before the British Empire will collapse. The best advisable policy for the Indians is to wait patiently for this day and not cooperate in the least with the British.

The Offering

Sugawara no Michizane

I carry to the Shrine no offering
This Autumn day,
Fairer than any gift that I could
bring,
The rich display
Of gold and crimson on Tamuke's
side.
The gods can revel in the maples'
pride!

VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

Bushido and Buddhism

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

The true native religion of Japan is Shintoism. But Shintoism is so pliant, so all-embracing, so natural a religion, that it has never really conflicted with the other great religions of the world.

It is true that Great Prince Shotoku started an age of Buddhism which influenced and moulded the character of the Japanese people for a good thousand years. And it is just as true that after Buddhism Christianity began to exert its influence on the people, and continued to do so even until modern times.

But neither Buddhism nor Christianity destroyed Shintoism. They merely existed side by side with the native faith.

Thus in Japan the most ardent believer in the Buddhist faith keeps along side of the image of Gautama an altar for his anestral tablets, which are the symbol of Shintoism. And one of the most fervent of Christians—such a great believer as was Professor Nitobe, proudly quotes:

"What won the battles on the Yalu, in Korea and Manchuria were the ghosts of our fathers, guiding our hands and beating in our hearts. They are not dead, those ghosts, the spirits of our warlike ancestors." He voiced the very spirit of Shintoism, which is ancestor worship.

So it is that we are able to observe the strange but none the less happy fusion of Shintoism and Buddhism, and later, of the former with Christianity.

Is Faith

Perhaps the real reason that makes possible this marriage of two religions lies in the fact that after all, Shintoism is not a religion, but a faith. There is a difference. Religion is a system of faith; but faith is not a system.

That is why Bushido, which places so much emphasis on filial piety, which in turn is the real basis of the ancestor worship that is Shintoism, could permit its devotees to subscribe so freely to other religions.

In the Periodicals

Shashin Shuho: a pictorial weekly published by the Board of Information. No. 237 dated September 9, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen. The weekly is featured by an article entitled War Prisoners in Malaya. As usual, the weekly is full of important news items, told in picture with brief explanations.

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 309 dated September 9, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: The War of Greater East Asia and Manchoukuo, Second Five-Year Plan of Manchoukuo's Cultivation, About Reduction of Period of School Education, Establishment of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Production Enlargement and Protection of Judicial Administration, and Recent International Situation.

Japan Times Weekly, Vol. XIII, No. 1 dated September 3, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times, Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Illustrated. Leading articles: Nippon Planes Down 14 Enemy Aircraft, Smashing Drive Features Chekiang-Kiangsi Campaign, General Ushiroku Named Central Army Commander, Spokesman Urges Indians to Drive Away British, Japan's Popular Premier, Japan's Fighters Courageous, Suzuki Stresses Import of Role Played by Youth, and Japanese Dolls. The Weekly is featured by a 6-page supplement entitled "Battle Off the Solomons," which is a vivid eye-witness account of the smashing victory scored by the Imperial Japanese Navy in the historic Battle off the Solomons against the Anglo-American fleet.

Gaiko Hyoron, Vol. 22, No. 9, September, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Kokusai Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. Leading articles: Advocates Establishment of "Pacfic Charter," Fundamental Problem of the Currency Policy in Southern Regions, German-Italian Offensive and New Phase of European War, Study on Anglo-American Shipping, Phase of Defeated Britain, and Reconsideration of Burma Route.

Kokusai Hyoron, Vol. 7, No. 9, September, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Nippon Kyokai, Tokyo. Price 30 sen. Leading articles: Yesterday and Today of America and Britain, Wartime Structure of Australia, Various Problems of China's Currency Control, Study on Problems of Achievement of the War of Greater East Asia, Characteristics of Indonesian Economy, and Traffic of French Indo-China.

Seikai Orai, Vol. 13, No. 9, September, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Seikai Orai-sha, Tokyo, Price 60 sen. Feature articles: Start of Japan's Philosophy, Construction of Southern Regions and Position of India, Industrial Finances Under the War of Greater East Asia, Problems of National Literature and National Language, and Asiatic Peoples and Diffusion of Imperial Way.